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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XIII, No. 26. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903 PRICE TWO CENTS

CARROLL DISCHARGED

ATTORNEY SHOWS CHIEF OF POLICE MANUFACTURED THE CASE.

Made Arrest Without Evidence, Then Sought To Make Good By First Securing Complainants and Then Changing Charge—"Powers That Be" Uneasy.

(Special Correspondence Daily and Weeekly People.)

Lowell, Sept. 17.—The enclosed newspaper clipping contains an account of my discharge. One also from a French paper praising the police for their dirty work. That it was dirty work was proven by our attorney, John B. Moran of Boston.

Everything points to the fact that the "powers that be" are uneasy. As will be seen by enclosed clipping they had us parade the street, burning redlight, etc. The fact was we walked up the sidewalk, four of us, and, as it began to rain we were compelled to give it up, but not before the fifty people in waiting urged us to go ahead offering to hold the umbrellas over us.

During the trial yesterday, Moran made the chief admit that he locked me up on a charge of disturbing the peace without any evidence and after my arrest he visited the doctors in the Fiske building to get them to make a complaint, and, being unable to do so, he then dropped the charge of disturbing the peace.

The chief admitted that he did not see the sidewalk obstructed.

W. H. Carroll.

(Enclosures.)

I.

(Translation from the Lowell Star.)

The police did a meritorious act last night in arresting the man Carroll, whose profession it is to decry everything that we count respectable. Under the pretext that they live in a free country, certain individuals abuse that liberty of which they deprive others and form obstructions nightly, which should be made to disappear at all costs.

II.

FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Socialist Carroll Didn't Obstruct the Street.

Ordinance and Common Law in the Case Conflict—J. B. Moran of Boston Appeared for Carroll.

The right to voice one's sentiments in the public street was the all absorbing question in police court this forenoon.

It occurred in the case of William H. Carroll, the Socialist Labor Party agitator, who was removed by the police Friday evening from a soap box in Jackson street to the guard room at police station because he refused to move his soap box and his meeting to Green street.

John B. Moran of Boston, he who defended Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein, whose cases were identical with that of William H. Carroll, was counsel for the latter, to-day.

Inspector Walsh, who arrested Carroll, was a witness in a case at the Superior Court and the government asked for a continuance, but Lawyer Moran said he would admit anything the government wanted to put in as Inspector Walsh's evidence and the case went on.

Superintendent Moffatt was the sole witness for the government. He told the following:

"Friday evening, Sept. 11, I saw a crowd of perhaps 200 persons standing at the corner of Jackson and Central streets. The defendant was speaking from a soap box. I tried to talk to him, but he refused to have anything to say. He said he had nothing in common with the police.

"I requested him to move and he refused. I told him that he was disturbing professional and business men and he said that professional men who were working at that hour of the night were scabs."

Cross-examined by Mr. Moran, Superintendent Moffatt admitted that the burden of his complaint was based on the fact that certain professional men were being disturbed.

Mr. Moran questioned Superintendent Moffatt, relative to the location of the place in question, the width of the street, the railroad tracks, the lunch wagon and all else that had to do with the premises, at great length.

When asked if the defendant was explaining a chart when spoken to, Superintendent Moffatt said: "He was talking about the coal strike in Pennsylvania while I was there. He had a chart or a map suspended a little to the left of where he was standing, but he was not explaining it."

"Did you think," asked Mr. Moran, "that the defendant was obstructing the street?"

"I certainly did or I wouldn't have arrested him," replied Mr. Moffatt.

"Why didn't you arrest him, then, instead of going to see the doctors?"

"I wanted to accord him all the privilege possible."

"What privilege were you according him?"

"In consequence of what I heard during the day I called on the doctors to find out if they had any complaint to make."

"Isn't it a fact that you know the defendant was not committing a breach of the peace, and that you went to the doctors in an attempt to secure a complaint charging him with disturbing the peace?"

"That is hardly a fair question. I thought all the time that the defendant was obstructing the street. I endeavored to make it as pleasant as possible for the defendant while in my care. I didn't want to subject him to any unnecessary hardship."

"Then why did you drag him into court?"

"If he had moved when I told him to I would not have ordered his arrest."

Mr. Moran referred to the Salvation Army and had Mr. Moffatt to state that the army had held forth at the point where the defendant was arrested for several years without complaint being made by anybody.

After Mr. Moran got through with Superintendent Moffatt, Judge Hadley asked the defendant this question:

"If it had not been for the complaints made by the doctors would the defendant have been arrested?"

"I do not think he would," was Mr. Moffatt's reply.

Mr. Moran said he would offer no defense. "The government," he said, "has not made out its case."

Judge Hadley after speaking of the ordinance and the common law, relative to the obstruction of a street, remarking that the ordinance demanded much more than the law, found the defendant not guilty and ordered his discharge.

III.

STORM INTERFERED.

Socialist Labor Party Paraded, but Speeches Were Called Off.

With burning torches of red, and loud acclamations, the Socialist Labor Party last night paraded up Central street, and with a wagon from which the speakers were to orate, made an unsuccessful attempt to draw a crowd to their standard.

Not but that they would have been able to have assembled many hundreds of persons in the course of the evening, but just at the moment when all was ready for the crisis, a heavy downpour of rain, and a whirlwind swept up the thoroughfare and it was all off. The would-be speakers had to content themselves with the thought that there are many more days before them, in the weeks to come, and they returned to their homes with even greater zeal to carry on the work of the campaign.

CARROLL RESUMES

Socialist Labor Party Meetings on the Streets of Lowell.

(Special Correspondence Daily and Weekly People.)

Lowell, Sept. 18.—We held our open-air meeting on Jackson street last evening without interference.

The Salvation Army held forth just before we got there. Its actions illustrated their servant-obey-you-master policy. I met their captain Tuesday, and he said they were ordered not to hold their meeting last Friday. They obeyed. I asked him to come into court for us, but he had an excuse. Of course, they will come out now that we were discharged.

We had a well attended meeting.

The enclosed from Courier-Citizen will show how hurt the capitalists feel over our discharge; also one from the Lowell Sun. As the Sun is fighting the Courier-Citizen, their favorable comment is accounted for.

W. H. Carroll.

(Enclosures.)

I.

While the court has refused to hold a Socialist Labor orator for obstructing the street by holding a political meeting on a crowded corner, it remains a very obvious fact that there are plenty of accessible locations, of equal freedom and publicity, which might be occupied with less inconvenience to the public. The theory on which the orator in question is acting seems to be that he shall pick out the one place where his meeting will cause the most trouble to everybody who isn't interested in him or his cause, and refused to take up any other position. In this the speaker claims to be acting legally, and so the court seems to assume. But it is not an attitude calculated to make many converts, and the Socialist Labor Party needs a good many converts before it will cut any great figure in the politics of Lowell.—Courier-Citizen.

II.

John B. Moran will no doubt be popular with the Socialist Labor Party hereafter on account of getting Mr. Carroll set free on the charge of obstructing the street. The fact seems to be that without Mr. Moran's assistance Carroll might have won his case.—Lowell Sun.

HUNTER IN PEEKSKILL

S. L. P. MAYORALTY CANDIDATE ADDRESSES ROUSING MEETING.

Police Attempt to Upset Arrangements Frustrated—Speaker Exposes Capitalist Parasites of All Kinds—The Social Democratic Vote.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Peekskill, Sept. 16.—We took the hint that one good meeting is worth a dozen poor ones. We secured Comrade James T. Hunter and held a rousing meeting on Saturday, the 13th inst.

When we arrived with our platform we found a medicine fakir on the same corner at which we advertised to hold our meeting. "Don't let that bother you," Hunter told us.

The police wanted us to go to some other corner, but we refused. We claimed that we had a right to the place, as we had secured it first.

The police pleaded that it was through a mistake that the corner was given to the fakir. We held our ground.

When we came we found a large wagon with two immense torches. In the front seat there was a black-faced comedian, who was to jolly the crowd and pull the chestnuts from the fire for the fakir, who comfortably reposed in the back seat waiting for the crowd, which at the time we came must have numbered about 400.

The writer introduced Comrade Hunter in a few words. The speaker sailed into the fakir the first thing, saying: "To keep away parasites you must keep your body clean. It is the same with the body politic. An unclean social and political system breeds all kinds of parasites or fakirs. You have in trade unions, the labor fakir who grows rich at your expense, making you believe that you rise above present conditions by paying him high dues. There is the political fakir, who sees to it that you vote the capitalist parties into power, making you believe that the parties of capitalism are your parties. Then there is the sky pilot who tells you that this earth is only a temporary abode. There in the sweet bye-and-bye a crown awaits you, while at the same time these sky-pilots see to it they themselves enjoy the good things of earth. And when the capitalist parasite has robbed you of your vitality, your labor, there comes the medicine fakir, that you see over there, and tells you that it is not hard work, adulterated food and lack of proper recreation, but all you suffer from is a torpid liver. Buy a bottle of his 'dope' and you will have no liver at all."

The fakir did not expect this. He looked around and saw our crowd increase. The clown began to crack his best jokes, and do his most crazy stunts, and cut up all kinds of monkeysines—it was no go. The crowd caught onto the fake and gave him the laugh.

"Look at that poor devil," the speaker continued, "helping that fakir. I do not think he would do that if he could get other employment. He belongs to a class of workers whom machinery has displaced and who have no legitimate employment. Look to what a degraded position capitalism will drive a man."

At this both the clown and the fakir got furious and commenced a vandeville act, as a desperate attempt to hold the crowd, but it was no go.

"I will sit down and wait until my brother over there gets tired," the fakir said. But the "brother" did not get tired. Hunter just began to warm up.

"Open your newspapers. What do you find? This congressman recommends one kind of patent dope and that senator another kind of dope. Take the Rev. Parkhurst, the self-ordained keeper of morals in New York. He claims that he can thrive on malt extract, yet he objects to you drinking plain beer. You all remember the Rev. Talmage. He recommended dozens of patent medicines. All of these made 'a new man' out of him. Well, he is dead now, and no wonder he is. If these fake medicines were what it is claimed they are, your bosses would feed you on them. The capitalist needs perfect machinery, strong horses and powerful workmen. The stronger you workingmen are, the more profit the capitalist can press out of you. Take no stock in these fakes—the only remedy is Socialism. With the advent of Socialism all these parasites will disappear."

By this time the fakir was packing up, and we had the field to ourselves.

The speaker then analyzed capitalist production, taking Carnegie as an example. "There you have a man who, after thirty years, accumulates 350 million dollars, doing what? Conspiring and manipulating. And the workman who produced all this wealth, what can he show? A broken constitution, a troubled mind, seeking a new buyer for his worn-out bones. Carnegie has no use for aged workers; and, like this medicine fakir, he offers a library when the workers stand in need of the necessaries of life."

The speaker then described the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, showing the great strides in the development of the steel and iron industry; also pointing out that the capitalist class contributed nothing to that development, but appropriated everything by virtue of its private ownership of the means of production.

The speaker appealed to the workers to stand by their class by voting the ticket of the S. L. P., as the only party of the working class.

The chairman then got up and in a few words called attention to the so-called Social Democratic Party, which, though claiming to be a Socialist party, yet accepted the indorsement of the regular Democratic party in this village of Peekskill, and everywhere their record is so rotten that you can smell it.

A Yiddish kangaroo asked: "Can you prevent any party from indorsing you?"

The answer was: "An honest Socialist party, a party that aims to abolish capitalism, repudiates such indorsement. Did your party do this? No. Why? Because it was understood that should your candidate be elected he was to stand with the Democratic party. Have you any more questions to ask?"

"Yes," said the kang., "but I want the platform."

"All right; give him the platform," Hunter said.

He got it, and then the fun commenced. I will relate what he said and how he said it:

"Gentlemens, I no want to tell you about the chairman. I know he is a workman, but the speaker, I think I know him, he is a leader of Daniel Da Leon. He told you that Father MacO'Crady is a crafter; that he will not make a speak only when you pay 50 or 75 dollars. I tell you gentlemens it's a lie, a lie" (at this time the kang. was reinforced by his brother who came running up, they keep a store in partnership), "oi a liar, oi a liar, oi a li-a-r-r."

This he shouted while clasping his hands. It was a typical Yiddish kangaroo in action.

"What is the Soshul Democratic Party?" continued the kang. on the platform. "I tell you. In 1900 Eugene V. Teps he organize—what you call it, ah? Yes, a railroad union. An' he say to the workman: 'Horganize yourself in a poolitical pardy. Don't voite for the old pardies.' And the speaker he say dot Teps is a fakir, because he make no speak if you don't pay 50 dollars. It's a shame, it's a shame. The Soshul Democratic pardy is the same as the Socialist Labor Pardy. The only differentz is the tactics. We say to the workmans: 'We shtay mit you in your trate younions, an' you voite mit us the Soshul Democratic ticked.' Ve say, 'You moust fight the boss in the ballot box.' Vat is Daniel Da Leon? Vat he say, ah? He say 'No.' He goes to the Knights of Labor and say 'I want to be a delegate to the coonvention.' They say 'No.' Vat you think he do, ah? He bust the whole Knights of Labor. Then he coom back and kicked all the goot fellers from the Socialist Labor Party. I was a member of the S. L. P. then, an' I know it." (The kang.'s brother in the crowd: "He kicked me oud, too.") (A voice in crowd: "He ought to have kicked your head off.")

"Now," continued the kang., "we has 350 dousand voites and the S. L. P. 32 dousand voites. Now you see the differentz, ah? Vat you think aboit it, ah? Yes, I want to tell you more. Aboit two years ago there was a shtrike in Davidson's, I thing. Vat you think Daniel Da Leon he do? He goes and fills the shops mid shtrikers."

It is needless to say what answer Hunter made to this crazy kangaroo. One point alone is important. "What do we care what your kangaroo vote is?" Hunter said. "We are fighting the Republican and Democratic parties with their millions of votes. What do we care for the paltry vote that you get by fusing with the old parties?"

"Vat aboud Haverhill, where we elect a mayor?"

"That is the last place that you kangaroos should mention, for it is there one of your councilmen voted to appropriate money for an armory."

"He done it to give the people work," shouted the kang.

"There," Hunter said, "you have the kangaroo Social Democrat. To give the people work they build armories. No genuine Socialist would do such a thing. If it is necessary to give the people work then to build schools would be the proper thing to do, and not armories, which are used to further entrench the capitalist class. The kangaroo Social Democratic Party is a bogus party, kept in existence only to mislead the working class."

At this the kangs. were hooted out of the crowd.

We sold 25 pamphlets and distributed about 300 of "The Difference."

We routed the medicine fakir, the labor fakir and the kangaroos, and held the field.

Charles Zolot.

CLEVELAND DOINGS

TRADE AND LABOR COUNCIL OPENS DOOR FOR POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

"Tom" Johnson's "Municipal Ownership" Meeting a Frost—Ben Hanford's Inconsistent Middle-Class Labor Day Speech—The "Fathers" and "Mothers" of the Bogus Socialist Party.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily and Weekly People.)

Cleveland, Sept. 19.—On or about April 16 the following amendment to the Constitution of the United Trades and Labor Council was submitted to a referendum vote and adopted: Any officer of the United Trades and Labor Council, who is a candidate or nominee, or has been elected to office shall resign.

When nominating officers for ensuing six months it was found that this amendment disqualified a number of the prominent workers in the Council from serving as officers, or on committees, and the following resolution was introduced by Delegate Masten, of the Musicians:

"Whereas, Sec. 1 of Art. 17, of the Constitution of the U. T. & L. C. explicitly states just how the vote shall be taken to amend or alter the constitution except where otherwise provided for; and

"Whereas, There was an amendment proposed which disqualified any delegate in the U. T. & L. C. from holding any political office either elective or appointive; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the aforesaid resolution be and is hereby declared null and void."

Vote to be handed in not later than September 9th.

On September 9th the votes were counted and it was found that 3,383 votes were cast. Of these, 2,610 were cast in favor of Delegate Masten's resolution and 773 against it.

Now, while this would seem on the face of it to be a victory for the Kangaroos in the United Trades and Labor Council, it is not so in reality. Had a resolution been adopted by the United Trades and Labor Council allowing any delegate to become the nominee or be elected on the ticket of any political party that pledged itself to the abolition of the wage system, and allowed that sort of politics only, then the Kangaroos might have crowed over their victory. But as it is, the way is now open for all sorts of corruption. Delegates may dabble in Democratic or Republican politics. President Moore, of the United Trades and Labor Council may run for any office he sees fit on either the Republican or Democratic tickets, and he will not forfeit his office as President of the United Trades and Labor Councils by so doing, either. He may use his prestige as president of the Labor Council to get a nomination on either the Republican or Democratic tickets, and, according to the resolution just adopted, he cannot be punished for it. So you see it is more of a victory for Republican and Democratic partisans than it is for the bogus Socialist (?) party.

Saturday night, September 5th, was a black letter night for the Democratic party of Cleveland. It was supposed be a non-partisan meeting, having for its object to protest against the Supreme Court injunction which had been secured against the special election to be held September 8th for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to have the city own and operate an electric lighting plant, and also to declare themselves in favor of municipal ownership of an electric lighting plant. But Tom Johnson was a promoter of the meeting and it was announced on posters all over the city that Tom L. Johnson would be the orator of the occasion. The meeting took place in the Gray's Armory, a building capable of holding five thousand people. Only a beggarly 200 or 250 were present. I overheard Lapp, president of the City Council, declare as he took his seat way down in front where the small crowd was huddled together: "My, but this is a frost!" And it certainly was, for Tom L. Johnson, and municipal ownership in Cleveland. Among the speakers were Thomas Moore, President of the United Trades and Labor Council. Among other things he said: "Every one of the 25,000 trades unionists of Cleveland is pledged in favor of municipal ownership."

If that were so, where the h—ll were these 25,000 unionists. It was their business to have packed Gray's Armory to the doors. And they could have done it had they been so disposed.

Moore also said about 20,000 men would be in line next Monday, Labor Day, and that they would carry at the head of the procession a banner upon which would be inscribed: "Down with injunctions; we favor municipal ownership of public utilities."

Remarks were also made by Springborn, president of the Board of Public Service, and Thomas Fitzsimmons, supposed to be a Social Democrat, but who generally votes the Democratic ticket without the prefix—Social.

Tom Johnson spoke last. After he closed, the crowd or group, as it might better be called, made a rush for the doors, and the meeting was over. Thus the non-partisan, middle class municipal ownership, trades-unionistic, Kangarooistic meeting ended in one grand fizzle.

Labor Day has come and gone. Capitalist sheets claim that 22,000 men were in line. Principle was sacrificed to get a large crowd. The United Trades and Labor Council had passed a resolution that a banner declaring for municipal ownership should be carried at the head of the procession. Fifteen non-affiliated unions protested against marching behind such a banner. Instead of acting like men, the United Trades and Labor Council crawfished, and Conrad Beck, the grand marshal, said that the banner should not be carried at the head of the procession, and it was relegated to the rear, for fear the non-affiliated unions might refuse to march or form a separate parade.

At Scenic Park, Ben Hanford, of New York City, spoke. Among other things he said: "Even the non-union man is benefited by our labor organizations. The business man is benefited, as he finds that the purchasing power of his customers depends upon their earnings."

See how he tries to coddle the business man or capitalist, or rather to speak more plainly and harshly, how he sucks around the business man to get him to look upon the trades union with favor. Any class consciousness about that? Not a bit of it. Ben Hanford, there played the sucker. And he knows it.

Continued Hanford: "The solution of this labor and social problem will not be solved by Civic Federations, 3-cent fares and bond issues." (Very correct Ben, but you seem to forget that the members of the United Trades and Labor Council including Bobby Bandlow and Max Hayes, by unanimous vote endorsed the Civic Federation. And you seem to forget that Harry Thomas, Business Agent of the United Trades and Labor Council, and the late Socialist candidate for Mayor, not only endorsed the Civic Federation, but is a member of that anti-class conscious body. Hadn't you, and Bobby Bandlow and Max Hayes, after he gets back from his junketing tour at the expense of Labor, and Harry Thomas, better get together, hold a convention and see if you can't come to some agreement about this Civic Federation business?)

But enough of this. The class conscious workingmen of Cleveland stayed away from Scenic Park, and refused to listen to the inconsistent Hanford.

Thursday night, September 17th, Father Haggerty, spoke at Germania Hall, on the subject of "Objections to Socialism," under the auspices of the bogus Socalist Party.

Haggerty is a freak of the first water. He impresses me as a would-be witty or funny man, not, mind you, as a genuine wit, but like his party, a bogus one. For instance, he said that the Socialist loves everybody. "The only one he hates," he said, "is the intellectual prostitute. The one who prostitutes his talents to the service of capitalism I mean. We hate him individually, collectively and in bunches." Now wasn't that too awfully funny for anything? But I confess it seemed very silly and ungrammatical to me and that's all. It showed the would-be, not genuine wit.

"Now," said he, "some people object to Socialism because they say 'The people can't be trusted.'" Continuing in very abrupt fashion, he cracked this very lame joke:

"I have placed a bomb in the center of the hall and one at each corner of the room. Now you Socialists present will understand a signal I will give you and empty the hall before I touch a button in this table which will set off the bombs." Of course no one stirred. And then he smiled a very great smile to think what a smart (?) chap he was. This last joke may have amused the freaks of the audience in which there were many, but I assure the readers of The People that it seemed very silly to the few thinking men in the audience.

Seeing quite a few women in the audience, he thought he would jolly them and stated that if all the women in the United States could vote, we would have Socialism in a jiffy! And the Kangaroos present swallowed this stuff with open mouth. Bah! It makes one sick to think of it.

A traveling Socialist (?) speaker named Caldwell acted as chairman. Bobby Bandlow was in the audience, but away in the rear. Harry Thomas was conspicuous by his absence. Tom Moore, president of the United Trades & Labor Council was not there.

Both these worthies were at an open meeting of the Bootblack's and Newsboys' Union, at the rooms of the Council Educational Alliance, 300 Woodland avenue. Harry Thomas was chairman of the meeting. It seems the City Council had passed an ordinance preventing the newsboys from boarding street cars or selling papers on the sidewalks. The meeting was called to protest against the ordinance and demand its repeal. The Penny Press, a capitalist paper, has championed the newsboys and demanded the repeal of the ordinance. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to The Cleveland Press for its vigorous defense of the rights of newsboys and bootblacks."

The principal thing attained by the meeting was the booming of the boodle capitalist Penny Press. And Harry Thomas, late Socialist (?) candidate for Mayor, together with Moore, president of the United Trades and Labor Council helped boom an enemy of the working class, namely the Press.

Instead of attending the Socialist (?) lecture of Father Haggerty that's where Socialist (?) Harry Thomas was booming a capitalist enemy of the working class was more important to Harry Thomas than booming Kangaroo Haggerty. Oh! Harry! But you are a dandy Socialist (?) Well! We have heard Father McGrady, Father Haggerty and Mother Jones! Now fetch on Father O'Hara! My! but what a family these Fathers and Mothers of the Kangaroo Party are bringing up! We of the S. L. P. ought to be thankful that we are not cursed by such priests and freaks.

SYRACUSE FAKIRS

PERSECUTE ANOTHER S. L. P. MAN AS THEY DID CORREGAN.

Taking Advantage of Judge Andrews' Decision, They Proceed Against John R. Ryan—Defeated, They Prefer New Charges and Illegally Fine Defendant.

(Special Correspondence to the Daily and Weekly People.)

Syracuse, Sept. 18.—The labor fakirs of the Carpenters' Union, in this city, are taking advantage of the recent decision that Judge Andrews handed down in Corregan's case against the printers. They preferred charges against Comrade John R. Ryan for his criticism of the labor fakirs at the head of the locals, and specially the business agent, James A. Horton, the man with the police court record.

Ryan secured legal advice, and answered them. The answer put the District Council out of business. So then they got up a new set of charges against Ryan. Comrade Ryan took the necessary means of defense, and pleaded not guilty at a meeting of the District Council a few nights ago.

They were in the midst of the trial. Ryan had five witnesses present who were not members of the District Council. Ryan himself was not a member of that organization. The proceedings seemed to bother the fakirs, when one of those dummies in the rear of the hall made a motion that was carried, that they go into executive session and exclude all non-members from the room.

This made Comrade Ryan ask the chairman if that meant him and his witnesses. The chairman said it did, and ordered them all out. So the Comrade and his friends filed out.

The fakirs found out that they had made a mistake, and tried to get Ryan back without taking the necessary means to get the motion off the book. This the comrade refused to do, and went home, while the fakirs went on with the so-called trial and found Ryan guilty. They fined him $15, and dug up what they call a suspended fine of $10 that Ryan officially knew nothing of, and added that to the last $15, making in all a fine of $25.

Ryan is allowed thirty days to appeal, but he must pay the fine first before he can appeal. So if the fakirs don't lay down it looks as if they would have a fight on their hands, and perhaps the rank and file will have to go down deep into their pockets to settle for the conduct of their brainless leaders. That they may.

T.

TROY'S TICKET.

Rensselaer County Also Nominates—The Offices and Candidates.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 19.—At the convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rensselaer County and the city of Troy, held on Sept. 9, the following tickets were nominated:

Rensselaer County.

For County Judge, Victor W. Smith; Sheriff, Lewis F. Alrutz; Auditing Superintendent of the Poor, Joseph Farani; Coroner, First District, Charles Brickner; Third District, Robert C. Johnson; Member of Assembly, First District, George F. Bussey; Second District, Otto J. Zelser; Third District, Henry Stalus.

City of Troy.

For Mayor, Frank E. Passonno; Comptroller, Joseph Zelser; City Treasurer, Norman S. Burnham; President of Common Council, Lawrence A. Boland; Assessors, Adam Wildermuth and Herman Huttman; Supervisor, First Ward, Natal Vadala; Eighth Ward, Patrick E. De Lee; Eleventh Ward, Timothy A. Devane; Alderman, Fourth Ward, Samuel P. Shaw; Eleventh Ward, Antonio Cuoco.

The Retail Delivery Clerks

One of the most important departments connected with large department stores, and about which the shopping public knows least, is the Delivery Department. This department is usually situated down in the sub-cellar, alongside of the boilers and coal bins, hence it is natural that the public never sees or hears about it.

If one wish to get a faint idea of what Hell feels like, according to what we are told by theology let him visit the delivery department of any of our big stores. There, in days of scorching heat, he will see men almost naked, streaming with perspiration, rushing about handling heavy cases and light cases, big packages and little ones; all working as if their very lives depended upon it, packing goods in them with the aid of straw and excelsior.

Such is an actual scene in every delivery department of all our big stores. And yet these men are the most ill-treated of all the vast army of wage-workers employed by these stores.

Let us start from the beginning and see whether this is as pleasant a position as some people would like to have us believe.

If you should happen to be looking for a job around the Christmas holidays, you pick up your morning paper and your eye is immediately attracted to the number of advertisements for "packers"—or as some people politely call them, "Retail Delivery Clerks!"—which all of the stores have inserted. All of them promise "Good wages. Steady position."

Fooled by these ads you apply for the position. But alas! the old scriptural quotation is forcibly impressed upon your mind: "Many are called but few are chosen." You will find hundreds besides yourself after the same position, notwithstanding the prosperity with which we are supposed to be blessed.

Should you happen to be one of the chosen few you are given a long list of questions to answer and sign. These are some of the questions asked, and they vary but little in any of the stores:

"How old are you?
"What is your occupation?
"How long have you worked at it?
"Why did you leave it?
"Are you married?
"Whom do you support?
"By whom were you last employed?
"Why did you leave?
"How did you leave?
"How long were you employed there?
"Give last three places of employment, why you left, and how long you were employed.
"Are you willing to join the insurance association connected with the house?
"Do you consider it your duty to inform on any one you see committing an act against the interest of the firm?
"How many sisters and brothers have you?"

This list also informs you that the firm will not be responsible for any injury you may receive while in its employ. When you sign this list of questions you are supposed to have signed away your legal right to sue for damages in case of injury due to carelessness on the part of employees of the firm.

After going through all the formalities you are put to work and from that time until after the Christmas rush is over your time is not your own.

After the Christmas rush is over thousands of packers are "laid off;" not discharged mind you. And this despite all the promises of "steady position and good wages" which their lying advertisements held out.

This "lay off" gives the packer a chance to rest (?) after his hard work. It is a mistake to say he is like the proverbial lemon which, having been squeezed of its juice, is thrown aside.

With but one or two exceptions every department store, for fully a month before Christmas, works its packers until ten o'clock every night without one cent of extra pay. If you work after that time they kindly and condescendingly give you thirty-five cents as supper money. But they have the bad habit—but a good one for them—of letting you go just ten or fifteen minutes before ten, thereby saving the thirty-five cents, as well as depriving you of your supper up to that time.

With but one exception, no store for the three weeks before Christmas allowed its packers to quit work before 12 or 1 o'clock, and the last ten days the packers were not finished before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. And all for thirty-five cents.

If a prize were to be given for the store which ill-treats its employees the most, it would be hard to decide.

If there is a difference in favor of the Red Star store at Sixth avenue and Broadway it is because of the stupendous hypocrite who owns it.

This man, posing as a philanthropist, and famous the world over for his free milk, pays his employes such small wages that the milk which he offers is tainted with their very life's blood.

One of the inducements which the Red Star store offers to employes is a vacation in summer. But few are they who enjoy this vacation. It is a well known trick on employes, on the packers especially, to lay them off just a few days before their turn to get the vacation comes around and to employ them again after their turn has passed. That is how you get your vacation in the Red Star Store. The boss of the delivery in the milk philanthropist's store is considered by all packers as the worst in the city.

Though this philanthropist is filling the papers with descriptions about his beuatiful new store, the lot of the packer is worse to-day than it was in the old building. He pays less wages to-day than formerly and having better facilities forces the packers to do twice as much work.

The Brooklyn store of the milk philanthropist is conducted on practically the same plan, and with these two stores he squeezes enough money to give away free milk by the carload and to drive fast horses on the Speedway, while the packers can sweat and work their lives away in long hours, for miserable wages, without even a chance to get a glass of the charitably given milk.

The condition of the packers in the Big Store are almost the same as in the Red Star Store, as is also the condition of the packers in the prominent Twenty-third street and Sixth and Third avenue stores.

Credit should be given where due, and in this case it is due to the boss of the delivery department at Wanamaker's. While it is true that the wages paid here are not much better than in other stores and the conditions under which the men labor are no better, yet the men are treated courteously and with respect. It makes a great difference to a man whether he has a man standing over him and driving him as a slave-driver of old did, or, as in this case, the boss, while seeing that the work is well done is, nevertheless, always courteous to his men and treats them as men, and not as if they were a lot of cattle. However, courteous and kindly treatment does not remove the long list of grievances under which the packer suffers, a list which was truthfully, though not fully described, in an article on Wanamaker's, which appeared in The Daily People a few weeks after Christmas.

Here are a few of these grievances:

All breakage and shortage must be paid for by the packer.

This means that should any goods, which were packed by you be missing or be broke while on the way to be delivered, their value is taken out of your wages.

You can readily understand what this signifies, when even the best china packers are often charged for breakages due to the carelessness of the driver or perhaps the servant who unpacked the goods.

As to missing goods it is a joke among the packers as to what they will find in the baskets after they have been returned to the store, and the driver is supposed to have emptied them. It is a well known fact that on an average of a dozen baskets a day are returned with some of the goods left in them through the carelessness of the driver. But it makes no difference. For, unless you can satisfactorily prove that the goods were sent, you are charged for them. Many a poor packer has lost half of his week's wages on this account, and it is a usual occurrence almost every day.

Should you oversleep yourself on account of working twelve and fourteen hours there is no leniency shown you. One would naturally think that after working three or four hours extra without a cent of extra money that you were entitled to some consideration in the matter. But no; you are charged a cent for every minute you are late, and if you are over half an hour late you are locked out and must go to the superintendent, where you are given a lecture on punctuality, with a threat of dismissal should it hapen again.

The most exasperating thing about packing is that you may work along easily all day and you are beginning to have a dream about getting out at 7 or 7:30, when just two hours before the store closes the goods come down in a rush and your dreams have faded, for there is at least three hours' work staring you in the face. Or it may be that you have worked hard all day with the expectation of getting out early, but just as the store is about to close some big order will come down which must be delivered that night.

Most all stores have the packers about sixty feet under the earth in a place they call the sub-basement. Here they are compelled to work and inhale all the dust and dirt from the excelsior and straw.

Should a packed happen to be in front of an electric fan it will do him no good for he will soon find that should he perspire he will get ill from the cold air blowing on him in his overheated condition. In the winter, the pacgers are continually afflicted with cold in the head due to the same cause. One is almost certain to catch either one of two things as a packer, if he stays at it long enough—catarrh or consumption, and usually it is the latter.

All the department stores have a beneficial association attached to them, and you are compelled to join them and pay 30 cents a month as dues. Even when you are discharged they are shrewd enough to take these dues out of your wages. You are assessed 10 cents extra in case of the death of a member, and as the death benefit is only $200 and the number of employes in any of these stores is 4,000 the capitalist makes a neat profit of $200. Such is the way the capitalist gives benefits and gets benefits.

The sick benet is five dollars ($5) a week for thirteen weeks, and, if you are sick longer than that you are discharged and hired as a new man when you get well again—if you ever do.

The average wage of the paker is $9 a week, excepting china and express packers, who receive $12 a week. The hours of work are unlimited, but average about twelve throughout the year.

Notwithstanding all these various grievances the packers are, as a rule, a cheerful, happy-go-lucky lot, and as willing to fight for their rights as any other body of men that are properly led. As proof of this I want to cite their last and worst grievance of all.

When the article on the condition of the packers in Wanamaker's was published in The Daily People a short while after Christmas it created quite a commotion among the packers, not only in "Holy John's" place, but in all the other stores where the article was read and discussed. Acting on the hint conveyed in the article to form a union, a few men in Stern Bros. enlisted the services of Herman Robinson, the New York State Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and with his assistance formed a union. Robinson got them a charter from the American Federation of Labor and also had them admitted as a union into the Central Federated Union.

Things went along smoothly for awhile, until some of the members, getting impatient at not seeing any attempts made to better their condition, began to kick. It was then decided to arrange a ball in order to get funds to carry on the general strike, which Robinson, aided by Smith, the newly elected president of the union, was telling them would result in a grand victory for the union. A committee was elected and given full power to arrange for the ball. And they certainly did arrange. The ball was held on a Tuesday night at Tammany Hall. It was such a great success that the immense crowd of about seventy-five people could not get into the hall.

Failure always brings condemnation. So it was in this case. The few of the rank and file, who were present at the hall realizing that they had been duped, began to abuse Smith, and to accuse all the officers of fraud and robbery.

The storm broke out in full force at a meeting of the union a few weeks later, when, after the poor dupes had got tired of waiting for a report on the ball; they passed a resolution demanding that the chairman of the ball committee, Mr. Smith, turn over all the money collected for the ball.

Mr. Smith, after giving some flimsy excuse, declined to do this; and was, thereupon, asked to resign by the union. With the other officers of the union, some of whom were not even packers, he placed his written resignation in the hand of the board of trustees. This is where the crooked hand of the fakir got in its fine work.

Along with the walking delegate, who had verbally tendered his resignation to the board of trustees, these officers, without any instructions from the union, called upon the manager of Wanamaker's, Mr. Lynn, and with the usual bluster and bravado of the fakir and coward, demanded an interview at once. They were politely informed that if they would call on a certain day (which, if I remember rightly, was three days after), he would be glad to have an interview with them.

This did not satisfy my brave men. They immediately attempted to call the packers of Wanamaker's out on strike. The shop was not organized. Only one-fourth of the men belonged to the union and these were the most ardent and active workers the union had. But they refused to strike at the order of men who had already resigned their offices. Of course they were called scabs and other pet names.

At the next meeting of the union, the matter came up and the men in Wanamaker's were upheld for their action, and the officers denounced.

The report of the ball committee also came up, and showed that after all expenses were paid there was still $103 profit. They were instructed to turn the money over to the treasurer of the union, but again Smith refused, on the ground that the treasurer was not bonded.

The duped rank and file, having at last got on to the gang that was bleeding them, were getting ready to kick them out, when Smith sprung a surprise in the shape of an injunction restraining the committee from turning the money over to the treasurer until he had received money for his expenses.

These expenses were for services rendered in securing advertisements for the journal given out at the ball, and for day's wages, which, Smith claimed, he lost in doing work for the union. This was done despite the fact that the union at one of its meetings had unanimously passed resolutions expressly stating that no officer was to be paid a cent for services rendered for the union. It is also stated that at the time Smith says he lost a few days' wages on account of working for the union, he was out of a job and therefore could not have lost anything.

By this time, the decent and honest element in the union, having become disgusted with the gang running the union, withdrew in a body and left it to its own ruin. At last reports Smith had won his case in court, for the reason that the treasurer of the union was his friend, and instead of defending the union practically helped Smith.

Of course, during all the trouble the organizer of the union, Herman Robinson, has tried to carry favor with both sides, but has practically, if not actually, aided the fakirs at the head of the union. At the present writing the union is not seen nor heard of, but, I suppose, the $103, or a good deal more, is being well taken care of by Smith and his gang.

Thus has impure and swindling trade unionism added another victim to its already long list, and Mr. Robinson added another $10 to his bank roll.

The failure of this first effort on the part of the packers to benefit themselves has knocked all the courage out of those who honestly and sincerely, though blindly, thought they saw a way out of the capitalist hell in which they labor. It will be a long while before another union of packers is formed, and when it is it certainly will not be under the patronage of a blind and ignorantly corrupt body like the American Federation of Labor.

Where there is very little skill required, as in packing, there is no excuse for long hours on account of the scarcity of help. All the men needed by any department store, or by all combined, can be secured by one or two insertions in the "Help Wanted" columns of yellow and mud-colored newspapers.

Only very recently I saw a case where because the packers got finished at half past six, we were told business was dull and some were laid off, notwithstanding the fact that not one man could be spared. The result is we work later now with a much smaller force. The capitalist must make his profits and they cannot be made unless at the expense of the working class. It makes no difference whether the boss is a milk-giving philanthropist or a cute business man, who gives you a week's stay in a cottage, and when you ask for decent wages tells you that a week's vacation pays for all that, or sanctimonious churchman, politician and government contractor, who, at Christmas time, insults you by asking you to sign a paper stating that you will not get one cent for overtime should you leave before you are laid off Christmas eve. And tells you that the money paid for overtime is "gratuitously distributed."

It makes no difference whether it is a red hot Democratic philanthropist or a Quay-hunting reform Republican. Both rob you. Both kinds exploit you. One preys upon you and asks you to pray with him, while he robs you. The other will ask you to have a glass of milk, and still another will ask you to stay at his cottage for a week, so as to get stronger, so that he may exploit you all the more.

The workers must realize and understand that while the department stores is putting the small middle class business man out of existence, it is also at the same time doing the same thing for the working class.

The packers must understand that they cannot better their condition unless the condition of all workers is bettered. Their fight is the fight of humanity, and, though, perhaps, a few skirmishes may be won on the economic field, the great and final victory can and will be won on the political field.

There is but one party on the political and economic field that stands squarely opposed, not to the department store, but to the conditions upon which the department store lives and thrives; long hours, low wages, unsanitary conditions and child labor; that party is the Socialist Labor Party.

Unite then at the ballot box on election day, and instead of living on charity for your milk and your wives and especially your children, as you may now do, you can and will live and work as men ought to; healthy and free from want and charity.

The Agitator.

CAPITALIST JAILS

One of the "great" institutions of the capitalist system, where the capitalist class throws its "refuse" is the jail. The element we find mainly in those institutions consists of petty criminals such as drunkards—workingmen who spend a few of their hard earned pennies to refresh themselves after a week of hard work—or those who have stolen a loaf of bread or some other small item to help keep themselves from starvation; those who are forced to earn a living through peddling or the like, and in doing so infringe some rule or regulation, and particularly those who point out the glaring evils of the now criminal capitalist system of production with its cruel exploitation of the workers.

It has been the lot of the writer to experience a few days of life in one of these jails, he belonging to the Socialist Labor Party, and was sent there for trying to maintain the right of free speech in expounding the doctrines of that party.

Appropriations are made for the expenses of the jails, food, clothing, etc., for the prisoners, but the way capitalism looks after the welfare of its victims is illustrated by the conditions prevailing in those institutions. One of these is the County Jail of Hudson County, N. J. The writer after being arrested for speaking at an open-air meeting in Bayonne was taken to the city jail, which is not quite as bad as the county jail, and was kept there for a day and a half. Here one's day's food consists of two sandwiches and a quart of coffee.

Later, the writer was handcuffed, just as though he were a burglar or some vicious criminal, and taken under guard to the county jail. The first thing that confronted him there was a long corridor extending some sixty feet, and about six feet wide, with great barred windows purposely placed at a height of over six feet from the floor so that prisoners should not be able to look out.

On the left-hand side of the corridor there were eleven cells and eleven others on a balcony above them. The cells were about nine feet deep by four wide. The interior furnishings of each consisted of two bunks formed of stripes of canvas drawn as tighty as possible between iron bars. Besides these an uninviting looking mattress lay upon the floor. This, with the inevitable "pail," completed the outfit in these pestholes. These cells are occupied generally by four and very often by six or seven unfortunates.

The cell into which the writer was thrown was occupied by four prisoners, but we soon discovered that we were merely the only human occupants; there were others, but they belonged to the world of vermin. Bedlings, lice and rats abounded. Two men with one portion of the vermin occupied the strips of canvas—jail beds. The other two with the remainder of the vermin stretched themselves on the dirty black mattress, while the "pail" stood at the end to render the vileness of the atmosphere more vile. This completed the picture of our new home on our first night in the Hudson County Jail.

At 9.30 in the morning we got our first meal. This consisted of a black decoction called coffee and a hunk of "bread" of the consistency of putty, which gave the writer an attack of cramps as soon as he had partaken of it. The "meal" was passed through a small hole in the barred door in a tin can. Next came "dinner" at 2.30 p. m., the bill of fare being about the same, only this time the dark-looking decoction had a slightly different "flavor" and was called soup, though it might have been dirty water for aught we knew to the contrary.

From 2.30 p. m., until the following morning at 9.30 the prisoners are left to count the insects and wait for supper which never comes.

Three times a day the prisoners are "let loose" in the corridor. These periods are called "recesses," and last from 7 a. m. to 8.30 a. m., from 11 a. m. to 1.30 p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m. sharp. During one of these "recesses," the writer interviewed several of his fellow-prisoners, and was told by them that if a man spent a ninety-day term in this pest hole he would become almost unable to walk and perhaps be the victim of a developed disease such as small-pox, fever or heart trouble.

The jail authorities utilize some of the prisoners as servants. Two or more "trusties" are taken for duties such as locking and opening cells at each recess, carrying the apology for food dignified by the name of meals to the other prisoners, keeping tally of the number of days each prisoner has to serve, and are made use of in various other ways.

These "trusties" are supposed to be "model prisoners" who are on their "good behavior," and are working to earn a shortening of their sentences as a reward of "faithful services" to the management of the institution. "Good behavior" and "faithful services" in this case means doing the dirty work of the prison wardens, playing the lackey, which, of course, means sinking to a low depth of moral degradation. They are expected to help keep the other prisoners in "order" and the acts of petty tyranny, bulldozing, and harassing they can find occasion to do so as to prove their faithfulness, are many, if so choose, as they often do.

For instance, if a prisoner shows unwillingness to do something asked of him, he may be locked up during recess, or if he is not quick enough in "turning out" he may have water doused over him. If he be unfortunate enough to have no means to procure better accommodations he can be packed in the upper tier of cells, which often have from three to seven, generally four occupants, while the lower cells may have but one or two and sometimes have some empty. The cells are supposed to be built for two, but as the above shows the rule is not adhered to.

Such are the institutions to which the capitalist authorities elected by the votes of workingmen, consign, in their frantic efforts to suppress freedom of speech, the workingmen who, having the courage of their convictions, seek to point out to the working class the necessity of voting to abolish the system which creates jails and supplies them with inmates driven under the stress of economic conditions to break the laws made by their masters, to whom class-unconscious voters have given the power to do so. When the working class wakes up and establishes Socialism through the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, the causes that breed jails and their inmates will be removed.

H. Klawansky,
Bayonne, N. J., Sept. 8, 1903.

YONKERS TICKET.

S. L. P. Convenes and Nominates City and Aldermanic Candidates.

Yonkers, Sept. 14.—On Saturday evening, September 12, the Socialist Labor Party of Yonkers held its city convention and ward primaries to make nominations for city and ward candidates for the coming election. The nominations made are as follows:

For Mayor,
JOSEPH H. SWEENEY.
City Judge,
RICHARD W. GAFFNEY.
Justice of the Peace,
PAUL H. GARNJOST.
For Aldermen.
First Ward,
EBER FORBES,
Second Ward,
PETER JACOBSON.
Fourth Ward,
ABRAM STIGLITZ.
Fifth Ward,
OWEN CARRAHER.
Sixth Ward,
WILLIAM BREITHACK.
Seventh Ward,
ANTHONY SCHWEGERMAN.
For Supervisors.
Fifth Ward,
HAROLD JONES.
Sixth Ward,
JOHN J. MANTON.
Seventh Ward.
THOMAS BAIRD.

Jacob Fischman,
Secretary of City Convention.

ONE MORE ITEM

Showing the "Socialist," Alias Social Democratic Party to Be a Capitalist Institution.

John Wanamaker's Philadelphia North American, a Republican sheet, noted for its friendliness to the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party, and which boomed and is said to have instigated "Mother" Jones' textile strikers' march, yesterday contained the following, showing that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party is used in the interest of the capitalist parties:

"SOCIALIST MOVEMENT ALARMS DEMOCRATS.

"Schuylkill Paper Wonders Why the Republican Counties Are Not Invaded.

"Special Dispatch to the North American."

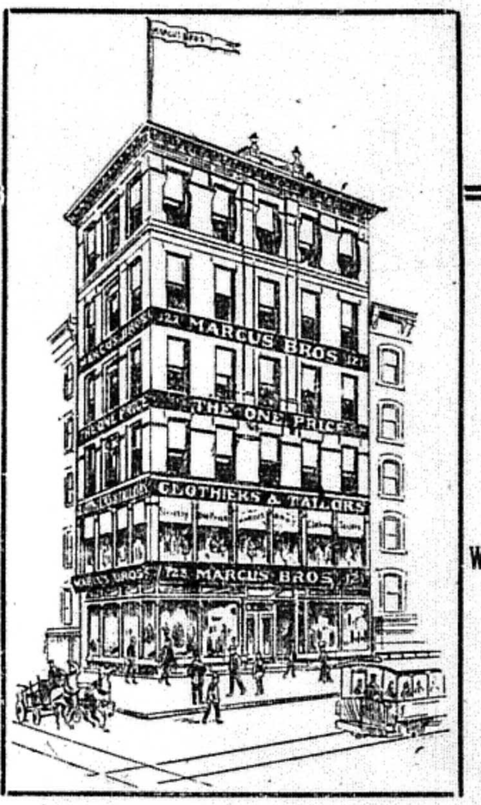
"Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 19.

"The Pottsville Chronicle, the leading Democratic organ in Schuylkill County, makes editorial utterance implying that the Socialist party is playing into the hands of the Republicans throughout the State. This is what it said in a recent issue:

"'One of the puzzling political problems of the day is, why do the Socialists make nominations only in counties which are not overwhelmingly Republican? Can the Republican machine explain this freak of politics?'

"One need but read between the lines to ascertain that the Democrats in Schuylkill County are greatly perturbed because of the inroads the Socialists are making into their ranks.

"And well may the local Democrats be alarmed. C. F. Foley, the county chairman of the Socialists, is constantly on the move, and at this early stage of the campaign he has already visited nearly every one of the 150 election districts, advancing the cause of his party. While the Democrats and Republicans will refrain from holding political meetings this fall, the Socialists will put their best exhorters on the road. Among the speakers booked by them are Dr. S. A. Knopplenagle, of Chicago, and the Rev. Thomas J. Hagerty, a Catholic priest, of Kansas."



Established 1886.

No Branch Stores; No Agents.

Send Your Orders Direct to New York.

We Prepay Express Charges Everywhere

Write To-Day for Samples of What You Desire

MARCUS BROS.
New York Custom Tailors,
With a Perfect Mail-Order System, 121-123 Canal Street

To be smart, stylish and shape-retaining, clothes MUST be made to order, and to be well-fitting, must be made to the measurement of the man who is to wear them. Even the best ready-made clothes never fit properly, and quickly lose their shape and become "baggy." A man never appears or acts best in such clothes, and is unjust to himself when he wears them. We want to hear from men who want to break away from the ready-made habit and who object to the high prices demanded by most merchant tailors for made-to-order clothes. We have a splendid organization of expert cutters and tailors, and now do the biggest custom tailoring business in New York, simply because we give value, style and perfect fit.

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1903
We Have All the Styles in
Suits and Overcoats $15 AND UP.,
MADE TO ORDER, at

We send improved self-measurment blanks and full line of cloth samples, showing all that is newest and best in English Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Serges, Cassimeres, Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets, Vicunas, Oxfords and other staple and tested fabrics.

We made to order every kind of clothes a man wears.

We take all the risk. No fit, no pay, is the Marcus Bros.' way every day. Return anything not satisfactory and we will refund the money.

MARCUS BROS., 121-123 Canal St., NEW YORK.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty-Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

on the theater of war in Turkey during the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877-1878, broke the ice. At the beginning of the eighties, female studies took great increment in Russia: thousands of female pupils devoted themselves to several branches. Due thereto, and due especially to the fact that thereby free ideas were breaking through, threatening to endanger despotism, the female courses were suppressed by an imperial ukase of May 1, 1885, after the lives of the female students had for some time been made as hard as possible.[26] Since then, resolutions have been adopted at several Russian conventions of physicians to petition for the re-opening of the medical courses for women,—more than a German convention of physicians would do. As yet the attempt in Russia has remained unsuccessful.

In Finland, a country that, although belonging to Russia, occupies an exceptionally privileged position in the Russian system, 105 female students were at the University of Helsingfors during the winter course of 1894-1895, as against 73 in the summer course of 1894. Of these 105 female students, 47 were entered in the faculty of philosophy of history and 45 in that of mathematics; 5 studied medicine, a strikingly small figure compared with elsewhere; 7 law; and 1 theology.

Among the women who distinguished themselves in their studies, belong the late Mrs. v Kowalewska, who received in 1887 from the Academy of Sciences in Paris the first prize for the solution of a mathematical problem, and since 1884 occupied a professorship of mathematics at the University of Stockholm. In Pisa, Italy, a lady occupies a professorship in pathology. Female physicians are found active in Algiers, Persia and India. In the United States there are about 100 female professors, and more than 70 who are superintendents of female hospitals. In Germany also the ice has been broken to the extent that in several cities—Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, etc.,—female physicians, especially dentists, are in successful practice.

With regard to energy and capacity in the scientific studies, England, in particular, can cite a series of handsome results. At the examinations in 1893, six women and six men held the highest marks. The examinations on art and on the theory and history of pedagogy were passed by nine women and not one man. At Cambridge, ten women sustained the severest test in mathematics. According to the sixteenth report of examinations of female students in Oxford, it appears that 62 women sustained the test of the first class, and 82 that of the second class; moreover the honorary examinations were sustained by more than one-half of the female candidates. Surely extraordinary favorable results.

Hostility to competition with women is particularly pronounced in Germany, because here the military turns out every year such a large number of mustered-out officers and under-officers as aspirants for the Civil Service, where there is little room for applicants from other sources. If, however, women are employed, and then at lower salaries, they appear to the already jealous men in a light that is doubly bad,—first, as cheap labor; then as lowerer of wages. An extensive field of activity have women gained as teachers, a field for which, on the whole, they are well fitted. This is particularly the case in the United States, where, in 1890, of 363,000 teachers, 238,000 were female.[27] In Berlin there were on January 1, 1892, along with 194 Rectors and 2,022 teachers, 1,024 pedagogically educated and 642 technical female teachers, inclusive of their helpers. In England, France and the United States there are, furthermore, since several years, women successfully engaged in the important service of Factory Inspectors, a move that, in view of the enormous proportions that female labor is assuming ever more in the trades and industries, is well justified and becomes everywhere a necessity.

At the Chicago Exposition of 1893 women, furthermore, distinguished themselves in that, not only did female architects draw the plan and superintend the execution of the magnificent building for the exhibition of female products, but that women also appeared as independent operators in a number of products of art, which provoked general applause, and even astonishment. Also on the field of invention have women distinguished themselves, a subject on which, as early as 1884, a publication in the United States imparted information to the world by producing a list of female inventors. According to the list, the following inventions were made or improved by women: an improved spinning machine; a rotary loom, that produces three times as much as the ordinary loom; a chain elevator; a winch for screw steamers; a fire-escape; an apparatus for weighing wool, one of the most sensitive machines ever invented and of priceless value in the woolen industry; a portable water-reservoir to extinguish fires; a device for the application of petroleum in lieu of wood and coal as fuel on steamers; an improved catcher of sparks and cinders on locomotives; a signal for railroad crossings; a system for heating cars without fire; a lubricating felt to reduce friction on railroad cars; a writing machine; a signal rocket for the navy; a deep-sea telescope; a system for deadening noise on railroads; a smoke-consumer; a machine to fold paper bags, etc. Many improvements in the sewing machines are due to women, as for instance: an aid for the stretching of sails and heavy stuffs; an apparatus to wind up the thread while the machine is in motion; an improvement for the sewing of leather, etc. The last of these inventions was made by a woman who for years kept a saddle and harness shop in New York. The deep-sea telescope, invented by Mrs. Mather, and improved by her daughter, is an innovation of great importance: it makes possible the inspection of the keel of the largest ship, without bringing the same on the dry-dock. With the aid of this glass, sunken wrecks can be inspected from the deck of a ship, and search can be made for obstructions to navigation, torpedoes, etc. Along with these practical advantages, its application in science is full of promise.

Among the machines, the extraordinary complexity and ingenuity of whose construction excited great admiration in America and Europe, is one for making paper bags. Many men, leading mechanics among them, had until then vainly sought to construct such a machine. A woman, Miss Maggie Knight, invented it. Since then, the lady invented also a machine to fold paper bags, that does the work of 30 persons. She herself superintends the construction of the machine in Amherst, Mass. That German women have made similar inventions is not yet known.

The movement among women has spread even to Japan. In the autumn of 1892, the Japanese Parliament decided that it was forbidden to women to figure as publishers or editors of newspapers, also of such papers as are devoted to fashions, cooking, education of children, etc. In Japan, even the unheard-of sight has been seen of a woman becoming the publisher of a Socialist paper. That was a little too much for the Japanese legislators, and they issued the above stated decree. It is, however, not forbidden to women to act as reporters for newspapers. The Japanese Government will succeed as little in denying their rights to women as its European rivals of equal mental make-up.

CHAPTER V.

WOMAN'S CIVIC AND POLITICAL STATUS.

The social dependence of a rank or a class ever finds its expression in the laws and political institutions of a country. Laws are the mirror in which is reflected a country's social condition, to the extent that the same has been brought within definite rules. *Woman, as a subject and oppressed sex, constitutes no exception to the principle.* Laws are negative or positive, Negative in so far as they ignore the oppressed in the distribution of privileges and rights, as though he did not exist; positive, in so far as they expressly assign his dependent position to the oppressed, and specify possible exceptions in his favor.

Our common law rests upon the Roman law, which recognized persons only as property-holding beings. The old German law, which treated woman more worthily, has preserved its force only partially. In the French language, the human being and the man are designated by the same word, *"l'homme"*; likewise in the English language,—*"man."* French law knows the human being only as *man;* and so was it also until recently in England, where woman found herself in slavish dependence upon man. It was similarly in Rome. There were Roman citizens, and wives of Roman citizens, but no female citizens.

Impossible were it to enumerate the numberless laws found on the motley map of German common rights. Let a few instances suffice.

According to the common law of Germany, the wife is a minor towards her husband; the husband is her master, to whom she owes obedience. If the woman is "disobedient," then, according to the law of Prussia, the husband of "low" estate has the right of "moderate castigation." Men of "high" estate also there are said to be who arrogate such a right to themselves. Seeing that nowhere is the force or number of the blows prescribed, the husband is the sovereign judge. The old city law of Hamburg declares: "For the rest, the right of *moderate castigation of the wife by her husband,* of children by their parents, of pupils by their teachers, or servants by their masters and mistresses, is hereby adjudged just and permissible."

Similar provisions are numerous in Germany. According to the law of Prussia, the husband may prescribe to the wife *how long she shall suckle her child.* In cases of disposing of the children, the father alone decides. If he dies, the wife is in most German States compelled to accept a guardian for her children: she herself is considered a minor, and is held unfit to attend to their education herself, even when she supports her children by her property or labor. As a rule, her husband administers her property, and, in cases of bankruptcy, the same is considered and disposed of as his own, unless a pre-marital contract secures the property to her. Wherever the right of primogeniture attaches to landed property, a woman, even if she be the first born, can not enter into possession if there be younger brothers. She can step in only when she has no brothers. In most German States, a married woman can contract only with the consent of her husband, unless she owns a business in her own name, such as, according to more recent law, she is allowed to start. She is shut off from all public function. The Prussian law on associations forbids pupils and apprentices under 18 years of age and women to join political organizations. Until a few decades ago, the attendance of women among the public at open trials was forbidden by several German codes of criminal procedure. If a woman gives birth to an illegitimate child, it has no claim to support from its father if its mother accepted any presents from him during her pregnancy. If a woman is divorced from her husband, she continues to carry his name as a lasting memento, unless she marry again.

In Germany, hundreds of frequently contradictory laws are met with. According to the bill for the new civil laws of Germany, the administration of the wife's property falls to the husband, unless the wife has secured her property to herself by special contract. This is a reactionary attitude, long since discarded by many other countries. On the other hand, the wife is allowed to retain what she has earned by her own personal labor, and without assistance of her husband, or by the independent conduct of a business enterprise.

In England, and down to 1870, the common law of the land gave to the husband all the personal property of the wife. Only with regard to real estate were her proprietary rights safeguarded; the husband, nevertheless, had the right of administration and of use. At the bar of law, the English woman was a zero: she could perform no legal act, not even execute a valid testament; she was a veritable serf of her husband. A crime committed by her in his presence, he was answerable for: she was at all points a minor. If she injured any one, damage was assessed as if done by a domestic animal: the husband was held. According to an address delivered in 1888 by Bishop J. N. Wood in the chapel of Westminster, as recently as a hundred years ago the wife was not allowed to eat at table or to speak before she was spoken to: above the bed hung a stout whip, that the husband was free to use when the wife displayed ill temper: only her daughters were subject to her orders: her sons saw in her merely a female servant. Since 1870 and 1882, the wife is not merely secured in the sole possession of the property that she brings with her, she is also the proprietor of all she earns, or receives by inheritance or gift. These rights can be altered only by special contract between the husband and wife. English legislation followed the example of the United States.

Particularly backward is the civil law of France, of most of the Swiss cantons, of Belgium, etc., in the matter of woman's civic rights. According to the *Code Civil,* the husband could sue for divorce upon the adultery of the wife; she, however, could institute such an action only if the husband kept his concubine at his own home (Article 230). This provision has been repealed by the divorce law of July 27, 1884, but the difference continues in force in the French criminal code,—a characteristic manoeuvre on the part of the French legislator. If the wife is convicted of adultery, *she is punished with imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than three years. The husband is punished only when, according to the spirit of the former Article* 230 *of the Code Civil, he keeps a concubine under the domestic roof against the wish of his wife. If found guilty, he is merely fined not less than* 100 *and not more than* 1,000 *francs.* (Arts. 337 and 339 *Code Penal.*) Such inequality before the law were impossible if but one woman sat in the French Parliament. A similar law exists in Belgium. The punishment for adultery by the wife is the same as in France; the husband is liable only if the act of adultery is committed at the home of the married couple: he may then suffer imprisonment for not less than one month, or more than one year. Slightly juster is, accordingly, the law in Belgium than in France; nevertheless, in the one place as in the other, there are two different standards of right, one for the husband, another for the wife. Similar provisions exist, under the influence of French law, in Spain and Portugal. The civil law of Italy of 1865 enables the wife to obtain a divorce from her husband only if the husband keeps his concubine at his own home, or at such other place where the concubine's presence must be considered in the light of a grave insult to the wife.

In France, Belgium and Switzerland, woman falls, as in Germany, under the guardianship of her husband, the moment she marries. According to section 215 of the *Code Civil,* she is not allowed to appear in Court without the consent of her husband and of two of her nearest male relations, not even if she conducts a public business. According to section 213 the husband must protect the wife, and she must yield obedience to him. There is a saying of Napoleon I. that typifies his idea concerning the status of woman: "One thing is utterly un-French—a woman that can do what she pleases."[1] In these countries, furthermore, woman may not appear as a witness in the execution of contracts, testaments or any notarial act. On the other hand—odd contradiction—she is allowed to act as a witness in all criminal trials, where her testimony may lead to the execution of a person. *Within the purview of the criminal code, she is on all hands considered of equal value, and she is measured for every crime or offense with the same yard-stick as man.* The contradiction, however, does not penetrate the wool of our legislators. As a widow, she may dispose of her property by testament; as witness to a testament, however, she is not admissible in a number of countries; all the same, according to Art. 1029 of the *Code Civil,* she may be appointed the executor of a will. In Italy, since 1877, woman is qualified to appear as a witness in civil actions also.

According to the law of the canton of Zurich, the husband is the guardian of his wife; he administers her property; and he represents her before third parties. According to the *Code Civil,* the husband administers the property that the wife brings with her, he can sell her property, alienate it, load it with mortgages without requiring her consent, or signature. Similar provisions exist in several other cantons of Switzerland besides Zurich, in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark and also in a large part of Germany. Countries in which community of property may be excluded in marriage are, besides parts of Germany, and a large part of Switzerland, Austria, Poland and the Baltic provinces. Countries in which the absolute independence of married women exist with respect to their property are: Italy, Russia, Great Britain and Ireland. In Norway, a law of the year 1888, on the administration of the property of married persons, provides that a married woman has the same power to disposes of her property as unmarried women, only the law specifies a few exceptions. In this law the expression is used that *woman becomes un-free in marriage.* Who could blame her if, there also, as happens frequently in France, women are seen to waive formal matrimonial contracts.

According to the law of Berne, what the married woman earns belongs to her husband. Similarly with most cantons of Switzerland, also in France and Belgium. The consequence is that the wife often finds herself in a state of virtual slavery: the husband squanders with lewd women or in the grog-shop what his wife makes: he incurs debts: gambles away his wife's earnings: leaves her and her children in want. He even has the right to demand from her employer the wages due her.

By the law of December 11, 1874, Sweden secures to the married woman the right to dispose freely of that which she earns by her personal effort. Denmark has raised the same principle to the force of a law; nor can, according to Danish law, the property of the wife be seized to cover the debts of the husband. Similarly runs the law of Norway of 1888.[2] The right of educating the children and of deciding thereupon is, according to the legislation of most countries, the attribute of the father: here and there a subordinate co-operation is granted the mother. The old Roman maxim, that stood in sharp contradiction to the principles prevalent during the mother-right, and that clothed the father alone with rights and powers over the child, is to this day the key-note of legislation on the subject.

Among the continental countries, woman holds the freest position in Russia,—due to the communistic institutions there still in existence, or to reminiscences of the same. In Russia, woman is the administrator of her property: she enjoys equal rights in the administration of the community. Communism is the most favorable social condition to woman. The fact transpired from the sketch of the age of the mother-right, given on previous pages.[3] In the United States women have conquered full civil equality: they have also prevented the introduction of the English and similar laws regulating prostitution.

The civic inequality of woman has provoked among the more advanced members of the female sex demand for political rights, to the end of wielding the power of legislation in behalf of their civic equality. It is the identical thought that moved the working class everywhere to direct their agitation towards the conquest of the political powers. What is right for the working class can not be wrong for woman. Oppressed, disfranchised, relegated everywhere to the rear, woman has not the right only, she has the duty to defend herself, and to seize every means she may deem fit to conquer a more independent position for herself. Against these efforts also the reactionary mob, of course, bristles up. Let us see how.

The great French Revolution, that, as is well known, started in 1789 and threw all old institutions out of joint, conjured up a freedom of spirits such as the world had never seen before. Woman also stepped upon the stage. During the previous decades immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolution, many of them had taken part in the great intellectual struggle that then raged throughout French society. They flocked in swarms to the great scientific discussions, attended political and scientific meetings, and did their share in preparing the Revolution, where theory was to crystalize into fact. Most historians have noted only the excesses of the Revolution,—and as always happens when the object is to cast stones at the people and arouse horror against them—have enormously exaggerated these to the end of all the more readily extenuating the shameful transgressions of the ruling class. As a rule, these historians have belittled the heroism and greatness of soul, displayed also by many women in both camps. So long as the vanquishers remain the historians of the vanquished, it will ever be thus.

In October, 1789, a number of women petitioned the National Assembly "that equality be restored between man and woman, work and occupation be given them free, places be left for them that their faculties were fit for."

When in 1793 the Convention proclaimed *"le droit de l'homme"* (the Rights of Man), the more far-seeing women perceived that these were only the rights of males. Olympe de Gouges, Louise Lecombe and others paralleled these "Rights of Man" with 17 articles on the "Rights of Woman," which, on the 28th Brumaire (November 20, 1793) they defended before the Commune of Paris upon the principle: "If woman has the right to mount the scaffold, she must also have the right to mount the tribune." Their demands remained unheeded. When, subsequently, upon the march of monarchic Europe against the Republic, the Convention declared the "Fatherland in danger," and called upon all men, able to carry arms, to defend the Fatherland and the Republic, inspired Parisian women offered to do what twenty years later inspired Prussian women likewise did against the domination of Napoleon,—defend the Fatherland, arms in hand. The radical Chaumette rose against those Parisian women and addressed them, asking: "Since when is it allowed to women to renounce their sex and become men? Since when is it usage for them to abandon the sacred cares of their households, the cradles of their children, and to appear at public places, to speak from the tribunes, to step in the files of the troops,—in short, to fill duties that Nature has devolved upon man alone? Nature said to man: 'Be thou *man!* Racing, the chase, the cultivation of the fields, politics and violent labors of all sorts are thy *privilege!*' It said to woman: 'Be thou *woman!* The care of thy children, the details of thy household, the sweet inquietudes of motherhood,—that is thy *work!*' Unwise women, why wish you to become men? Is not mankind properly divided? What more can you want? In the name of Nature, remain what you are; and, far from envying us the perils of so stormy a life, rest satisfied to make us forget them in the lap of our families, by allowing our eyes to rest upon the fascinating spectacle of our children, made happy by your tender care."

The women allowed themselves to be silenced, and went away. There can be no doubt that the radical Chaumette voiced the innermost sentiments of most of our men, who otherwise abhor him. We also hold that it is a proper division of work to leave to men the defense of the country, and to women the care of the home and the hearth. In Russia, late in the fall of the year and after they have tended the fields, the men of whole village districts move to distant factories, and leave to the women the administration of the commune and the house. For the rest, the oratorical gush of Chaumette is mere phrases. What he says concerning the labors of the men in the fields is not even correct: since time immemorial down to to-day, woman's was not the easy part in agriculture. The alleged labors of the chase and the race course are no "labors" at all: they are amusements of men; and, as to politics, it has perils for him only who swims *against* the stream, otherwise it offers the men at least as much amusement as labor. It is the egoism of man that speaks in that speech.

At about the same time when the French Revolution was under way, and engaged the attention of all Europe, a woman rose on the other side of the Channel also, in England, to labor publicly in behalf of equal rights for her sex. She was Mary Wollstoncraft, born in 1759, and who, in 1790, published a book against Edmund Burke, the most violent enemy of the French Revolution. She later, 1792, wrote a second book—"A Vindication of the Rights of Woman"—in which she took the stand for absolute equality of rights for her sex. In this book she demands the suffrage for women in the elections for the Lower House. But she met in England with even less response than did her sisters in France. Ridiculed and insulted by her contemporaries, she went under after trying ordeals. Before the Revolution it was the encyclopedist Condorcet who principally took the field for the equal rights of both sexes.

To-day, matters lie somewhat differently. Since then, conditions have changed mightily,—the position of woman along with them. Whether married or unmarried, more than ever before woman now has a deep interest in social and political conditions. It can not be a matter of indifference to her whether the Government chains every year to the army hundreds of thousands of vigorous, healthy men; whether a policy is in force that favors wars, or does not; whether the necessaries of life are made dearer by taxes, that promote, besides, the adulteration of food, and are all the harder upon a family in the measure of its size, at a time, at that, in which the means of life are most stingily measured for the large majority. Moreover, woman pays direct and indirect taxes out of her support and her income. Again, the system of education is of highest interest to her: it goes far towards determining the position of her sex: as a mother, she has a double interest therein.

Furthermore, as has been shown, there are to-day millions of women, in hundreds of pursuits, all of them with a lively personal interest in the manner that our laws are shaped. Questions concerning the hours of work; night, Sunday and child-labor; payment of wages and notice of discharge; safety appliances in factory and shop; etc.—all are political questions that concern them as well as the men. Workingmen know little or nothing about conditions in many branches of industry, where women are mainly, or exclusively, engaged. Employers have all the interest in the world to hush up evils that they are responsible for. Factory inspection frequently does not extend to branches of industry in which women are exclusively employed: such as it is, it is utterly inadequate: and yet these are the very branches in which protective measures frequently are most needed. It suffices to mention the workshops in which seamstresses, dressmakers, milliners, etc., are crowded together in our larger cities. From thence, hardly a complaint issues; thither no investigation has as yet penetrated. Finally, as a trader, woman is also interested in laws on commerce and tariffs. There can, accordingly, be no doubt that woman has an interest and a right to demand a hand in the shaping of things by legislation, as well as man. Her participation in public life would impart a strong stimulus thereto, and open manifold new vistas.

Such demands, however, are met with the curt rebuff: "Women know nothing of politics, and most of them don't want to, either: neither do they know how to use the ballot." True, and not true. True enough, until now, very few women, in Germany at least, have ventured to demand political equality also. The first woman, who, as a writer, came out in its favor in Germany was, as far as we know, Frau Hedwig Dohm. More recently, it is mainly the Socialist working-women, who are vigorously agitating for the idea; and their number is ever larger.

Nothing is proved with the argument that women have, until now, shown little interest in the political movement. The fact that, hitherto, women have troubled themselves little about politics, is no proof that they should continue in the same path. The same reasons, advanced to-day against female suffrage, were advanced during the first half of the sixties in Germany against manhood suffrage. Even as late as 1863, the author of this book himself was of those who opposed manhood suffrage; four years later he owed to it his election to the Reichstag. Thousands of others went through the same mill: from Sauls they became Pauls. Many are the men, who either do not care or do not know how to use their important political rights. And yet that fact was no reason to withhold the suffrage from them, and can be none to now deprive them of it. At the Reichstag elections in Germany, 25 to 30 per cent. of the qualified voters do not vote at all. These non-voters are recruited from *all* classes: among them are scientists and laborers. Moreover, of the 70 to 75 per cent. of those who participate in the election, the majority, according to our judgment, vote in a way that they would not, if they realized their true interests. That as yet they have not realized them comes from defective political training, a training, however, that these 70 to 75 per cent. possess in a higher degree than the 25 to 30 per cent., who stay away altogether. Among the latter, those must be excepted who remain away from the hustings because they cannot, without danger, vote according to their convictions.

Political education is not gained by keeping the masses from public affairs; it is gained by admitting them to the exercise of political rights. Practice makes perfect. The ruling classes have hitherto found their account in keeping the large majority of the people in political childhood. Hence it has ever been the task of a class-conscious minority to battle with energy and enthusiasm for the collective interest of society, and to shake up and drag the large inert mass after them. Thus has it been in all great Movements: it is neither astonishing nor discouraging that the experience made with the Movement of the working class is repeated in the Movement for the emancipation of woman. Previous successes prove that pains, labor and sacrifices are rewarded; the future brings triumph.

The moment woman acquires equal rights with man, the sense of her duties will be quickened. Called upon to cast her ballot, she will ask, What for? Whom for? Immediately, emulation in many directions will set in between man and woman that, so far from injuring, will materially improve their mutual relations. The less posted woman will naturally turn to the better posted man. Interchange of ideas and mutual instruction follows,—a condition of things until now found most rarely between husband and wife: it will impart a fresh charm to life. The unhappy differences in education and view-points between the two sexes,—differences, that so frequently lead to dissensions between husband and wife, that place the husband at variance with his many-sided duties, and that injure the well-being of all, will be wiped out. Instead of a clog, the husband will gain a supporter in a compatible wife: whenever, prevented by other duties from personal participation, she will spur her husband to fulfil his own. She will find it legitimate that a fraction of his earnings be spent in a newspaper, for agitational purposes, because the paper serves to educate and entertain her also, and because she realizes the necessity of the sacrifice, a sacrifice that helps to conquer that which she, her husband and her children lack,—an existence worthy of human beings.

Thus, the joining of hands by husband and wife for the common weal, so closely connected with the weal of the individual, will exert a most ennobling influence. The very reverse is called into life of that which is claimed by near-sighted people, or by the foes of a commonwealth based upon the equality of all. Nor would it end there. The relation between the two sexes would be beautified in the measure as the social institutions will liberate husband and wife from material cares and from excessive work. Practice and education will, here as in all other cases give further aid. If I go not in the water, I shall never learn to swim; if I study no foreign language and do not practice it, I shall never learn to speak it. Everyone finds that natural; and yet many fail to realize that the same holds good in the affairs of government and society. Are our women unfitter than the far lower negroes, to whom full political equality was conceded in North America? And shall a highly intellectual woman be vested with lesser rights than the rudest, least cultured man,—an ignorant day-laborer of the backwoods of Pommerania, or an ultramontane canalman, for instance, and all because accident let these come into the world as men? The son has greater rights than his mother, from whom, perchance, he derives his best qualities, the very qualities that alone make him what he is. Truly wonderful!

Moreover, we in Germany would no longer be running the risk of being the first to take the leap in the dark and the unknown. The United States, England and other countries have opened the way. In the State of Wyoming in the United States, woman suffrage has been tested since 1869. On November 12, 1872, writing from Laramie City, Wyo., on the subject, Judge Kingman says in the Chicago "Women's Journal":

"Three years ago to-day women obtained the right of electing and of being elected to office in our Territory, in the same manner as the other electors. During this period they have voted and have been voted for; they have exercised the functions of jurors and arbiters; they have taken part in large numbers at our elections, and although I believe that some among us oppose the admission of women from motives of principle, no one, I think, can refuse to recognize that their influence on the elections has been an elevating one. It caused them to be conducted in a more peaceable and orderly manner, and at the same time enabled our courts of justice to discover and punish various kinds of crime that had until then remained unpunished.

"For instance, when the Territory was first organized, there was scarcely a man who did not carry a revolver and made use of it in the slightest dispute. I cannot remember a single case in which a jury composed of men brought in a verdict of guilty against one of those who had shot with a revolver, but when two or three women were among them, they have invariably attended to the instructions of the Court."

To be Continued.

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24, in The Sunday People, and in The Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in serial form in The Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form

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[26] Neue Zeit, 1884, "Das Frauenstudium in Russland."

[27] The census of 1900 gives 327,614 female teachers and professors in colleges, out of a total force of 446,133, leaving, accordingly, only 118,519 men in this field.—THE TRANSLATOR.

[1] Louis Bridel, "La Puissance Maritale," Lausanne, 1879.

[2] In the presentation of these civil rights we have merely followed Louis Bridel's work: "Le Droit des Femmes et le Marriage," Paris, 1893.

[3] How correct this view is transpires also from the comedy of Aristophanes: "The Popular Assembly of Women." In that comedy, Aristophanes depicts how the Athenian government had reached the point when everything was going at sixes and sevens. The Prytaneum put the question to the popular assembly of the Athenian citizens: "How is the State to be saved?" Thereupon a woman, disguised as a man, made the proposition to entrust the helm of State to the women, and the proposition was accepted without opposition "because it was the only thing that had never before happened in Athens." The women seized the helm, and forthwith institute *communism.* Of course, Aristophanes turns this condition into ridicule, but the significant point in the play is that, the moment the women had a decisive word in public affairs, they instituted communism as the only rational political and social condition from the standpoint of their own sex. Aristophanes little dreamed how he hit the truth while meaning to joke.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, ¾ cent a copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

THE PARTY PRESS.

No better time than campaign time to reach the masses. Thanks to the inherent weakness of the capitalist class, election time is that when it plows the ground deep. It is driven to that in order that it may sow the poisonous seed of its own poisonous plant. But the very furrows opened for such evil purpose are, despite the capitalist plowman, receptive of better seed. The sociologic law subdivides the sociologic work. It is for the usurping and condemned class to plow the field: it is for the uprising and avenging class to sow the seed. Now, then, at no season is the field plowed deeper and wider than at the election season: consequently at no season is the duty more incumbent upon the Socialist Sower to do his part in the distribution of labor—the sowing of the seed for the oak of the Socialist Republic, under whose spreading boughs no slave shall bend, and the laborer shall, indeed, "be worthy of his hire."

The Party press is the vehicle of such seed. Owned and controlled by the Party membership, the Party press expresses the collective view of the body. No impure and outside influences can affect it. The seed it scatters is sound and healthy.

About three years ago, the press of this land and others bubbled over with "Chinese Atrocities." To-day it is well known that these "atrocities" were manufactured in the offices of certain railroad interests, and that the "atrocities" were but intended to furnish a pretext for a war that was to pour into the hands of capitalists money soaked in the blood of human beings. Just now similar "atrocities" are being retailed as perpetrated on the Macedonians—the identical Macedonians who but yesterday were described as the "incurable brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone." And so on with regard to foreign news.

It is similar with regard to internal concerns, economics and politics. Outside of the press of the Socialist Labor Party, there is none that does not obey more or less the impulse of interests baneful to the working class. It can not be otherwise. None of those papers but is private property. They are either owned by one individual or by corporations. Without exception they are "on the make." However well the individual may mean, the Cause of the masses is not safe in one man's hands; and as to corporations, their very make-up places their interests at war with those of the people. Hence, only the press of the S. L. P. is seen in the land to uphold unflinchingly and unshakable the principles of the working class to wage unsparing war upon the many-shaded foes of Labor, and to furnish the working class with the healthy information that it needs.

The "Weekly People" has an illimitable field. It is the sole propagandist in the English tongue whose field is equal to the nation's boundaries. Sections and members-at-large may not fail, particularly during election time—and we are now in the midst of such a time—to spread this seed-replete organ of the Evangel that has brought and that holds them together—the noblest Spartan band in the land.

Fall to, ye men of the S. L. P.! Ye salt of the earth, fall to!

SENSE AND NONSENSE OF BEBEL.

The cable despatches announce that the second day of the convention of the German Social Democratic Party was taken up with a discussion on of what there is called the "Academicians" in their ranks, or what is here known as the "intellectuals," whose policy is to look for personal aggrandizement and correspondingly run the Social Movement into bourgeois radicalism. It would seem incomprehensible that such a topic can at all be subject of discussion among Socialists. It would seem that the first manifestations of the boil would be treated so summarily that there would be nothing to discuss about. Nevertheless, and in the hope that the consideration of the matter by the German comrades is not too late, the convention has taken it up in earnest. The spokesman against the baneful conduct of the "intellectuals" is August Bebel. Condensed passages from his speech have been published. Parts thereof sound like pages and echoes from the Socialist Labor Party.

Bebel is reported to have said of these "intellectuals" that, for personal ends, they had placed themselves at the head of the party in Germany; that they had lost touch with the proletariat; that their articles were dishonorable and betrayed the principles of the cause; and that they were a cancerous growth on the party, requiring a severe operation.—Identical has been the language of the S. L. P. touching the "intellectuals" who sought to capture the Socialist Movement in this country and were foiled.

What the "intellectual" is after the requirements of his case speedily betray. Without exception he is vain-glorious; of course, he is hollow and superficial; the compound of these qualities produce a crook. The "intellectual" seeks personal aggrandizement; too trivial to navigate the waters of capitalism he seeks to navigate those of the Labor Movement. The moment he encounters his superior there, where in his vanity, all were supposed to be hollowness like himself, he becomes envious and malicious. His course thereupon becomes one continuous streak of moral and intellectual supuration, baneful to the movement if tolerated. It did not take the S. L. P. long to detect the disease. As fast as the "A. M. Simons Editions," the Jonases, the Hayes, the Owenses, etc., etc., were accurately diagnosed, the operation was performed. They were cut out ruthlessly as a cancerous growth. The S. L. P. earned by reason of this policy the title of "Pope," "Tyrant," "Boss," "Spanish Inquisition," "dealer in strait-jackets," etc., etc. But that mattered not. It recognized promptly, and as clearly as Bebel's words indicate that he now recognizes, the necessity of summary, severe measures with the cancer. All that Bebel says on that head is replete with sense, both in point of diagnosis and in point of treatment, and also in the expressiveness of his terms.

Not as felicitous was Bebel in another passage. He is reported to have said that the German Social Democratic Party is not like the German Army, commanded by Generals. To the extent that Bebel may continue in this erroneous belief to that extent will the body of his party continue exposed to the cancer of the "intellectuals'" malfeasance.

The German Social Democratic Party knows no referendum. The action of the majority of its leaders in national convention is final. The convention decides, orders—and that's the end of it. Had, for instance, there been a referendum when the infamous Kautsky resolution was adopted at the International Convention and voted for by the German delegation, these would have received such a drubbing that much subsequent trouble could have been spared their party. Nor can it be doubted that the "tolerance" manifested in national convention for the bolder Bernstein would have been repudiated. But that party recognizes no referendum, and thus many, if not a majority of its leaders, feel utterly free and superior—as free and superior as a Prussian General towards the soldiers in his Army. On this head it was not sense, but the reverse of sense, that Bebel uttered. He can not too soon appreciate the fact, if the cancer of "intellectualism" is to be cut out to a purpose.

THE NEW WOULD-BE PRIESTHOOD.

A good deal of fustian is being dealt out over the retail counters of the Republican and Democratic papers on the subject of the "Typo's Oath." One of these papers declares that "before public opinion can sanction such a pretention it must trample the love of country under foot and abandon government by ballot-box," etc., etc. All fustian dealt out over the retail counter is dealt out for profit: 'tis the search for profit that starts the business and the hope of profit that continues it. So in this instance.

In a previous article it has been shown why the Catholic Hierarchy may justly object: it stands on the principle of immutability. Hence it is that the Republican and Democratic objections are false: the U. S. Government does not stand on any such principle. The principle it stands on is acknowledged mutability. Do these papers know the facts? Do they not know them? It matters not. Making ample allowance for the thoroughly trained ignorance of the capitalist "diffusers of knowledge," there still remains an ample sediment of conscious fact. There is no organ of capitalism in America that is not aware of the genesis of our Government sufficiently to be alive to the danger to its system. Boiled down to the actual state of things, what the capitalist organs are intent upon is to draw the constitution of the United States from the domain of political science, and place it on the domain of theology. They are trying to make out of capitalism a deity, whom to touch is blasphemy. They are trying to make out the existing social system an immutable affair.

One may commiserate the Father Baarts for the pickle they find themselves in; none but laughter can there be for the capitalist mouthpieces in this matter. To seek to place the constitution of the United States on the same plane as the deities of theology is like trying to place a clown's bell and motley garb on the body of a philosopher. The constitution of the United States is a growth from below, not an award from above. As there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, there is but one from the distressed condition of capitalism to its ludicrous attempts to turn human legislation to an act emanating from the Holy of Holies, and the stock-watering shoddyocracy of capitalism into ordained and consecrated acolytes of a newly-revealed deity.

BONING THE FISH.

The fish of the Lincoln, Neb., "Independent" that in two successive articles has been "landed" and then "fried," is now ready to be "boned."

The issue has been the source of value. Throughout, the "Independent" sought to escape the, to capitalism, damaging facts that "labor is the producer of all wealth, and that value, exchange value, depends upon the amount of labor crystallized in a commodity and socially necessary for its reproduction." The "Independent's" objection was necessary to boost its false theories on money. The discussion started there. Persistently misquoting THE PEOPLE, the "Independent" always seeks to create confusion by falsely imputing to THE PEOPLE the chaotic utterance that "labor is the sole producer of all wealth values." This false quotation need not be re-refuted. What now remains of importance is to take the bone out of the fish. And that's easily done.

In the previous articles, especially the last, "Frying the Fish," the fact was demonstrated that only the amount of labor, socially necessary to reproduce a commodity, determined its exchange value. The effect of the demonstration is visible in the way the "Independent" now seeks to escape. It says:

> "What is the 'socially necessary cost' of reproducing a painting by one of the old masters? . . . Is it possible that these things have no exchange value?"

This evasion should not have been tried. It was sufficiently forestalled and barred out by the article "Frying the Fish," where the point was clearly enough made that only such articles come into social-economic consideration as are commodities, and that only such are commodities that are produced industrially. The evasion being made we shall now lift the bone out of the fish between the knife and fork of Ricardo. He says:

> "Things, once they are recognized as useful in themselves, draw their exchange-value from two sources: from their scarcity and from the quantity of labor necessary to acquire them. There are some things the value of which depends only on their scarcity. No amount of labor being capable of increasing their quantity, their value cannot fall through their too great abundance. Such are rare statues, pictures, etc. This value depends solely on the faculties, the tastes and the caprice of those desirous of possessing such objects. . . . THESE, HOWEVER, FORM BUT A VERY SMALL PART OF THE COMMODITIES WHICH ARE CONSTANTLY EXCHANGED. The greater number of desirable objects being the fruit of industry, they can be multiplied, not only in one country, but in many, to an extent to which it is almost impossible to fix any limits, every time that one is willing to employ the industry necessary to create them. . . . WHEN, THEN, WE SPEAK OF COMMODITIES, OF THEIR EXCHANGE-VALUE, AND OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH REGULATE THEIR RELATIVE PRICE, WE HAVE IN VIEW ONLY THOSE COMMODITIES THE QUANTITY OF WHICH CAN BE INCREASED BY THE INDUSTRY OF MAN, THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH IS ENCOURAGED BY COMPETITION, AND IS NOT PREVENTED BY ANY OBSTACLE."

This reasoning being founded upon common sense is sound economics. The serious man disregards trifles. Arsenic is poison, yet many food substances contain it. They are not rejected as poison, because the arsenic they contain is so small as not to affect the bulk. The staunchest ship makes bilge-water, yet none but triflers would hold up the bilge-water, and with that as a "proof" deny the water-excluding qualities of such craft. And so with "paintings by great masters," etc. However numerous all such things may be of themselves, they are infinitesimal in the volume of articles that find their way in the market. They establish no rule. They are negligable quantities in the establishment of the economic law.

So general and well established is the principle by which the condition of such exceptional matters is disregarded that the principle has been raised to a maxim of logic and jurisprudence. The bone of the "Independent's" fish may now be picked up with that maxim and thrown into the garbage barrel. The maxim is: "De minimis non curat lex"—the law does not bother about trifles.

It is pleasing to realize that trifling is the last refuge of all capitalist minds. 'Tis only on trifles they can hang a theory to militate against the Socialist principle that points to capitalism as a plunderer of labor, and that at the same time points to the Socialist Republic as the solution of the social problem.

HOW CAN THE CAPITALISTS GET ALONG WITHOUT THE WORKING CLASS?

From the great Southwest there comes a bit of labor news that is worthy of especial notice for the lesson it conveys. This bit of labor news is presented (with the exception of the italics, which are ours), by a capitalist newspaper, as follows:

"TOWN ABANDONED BY STRIKERS.

"Miners of Thurber, Tex., Moving Away—Influencing Free Labor.

"Dallas, Texas., Sept. 13.—The 1,100 striking coal miners at Thurber have taken a new way of bringing a labor controversy to a climax. They have started to move bodily from the town, deserting the mines, taking their tools with them, refusing even to sell them to the Texas & Pacific Coal Co., against which they are on strike.

"Most of the miners have offers of work in the mines at Straw and Lyra, a few miles from Thurber, where unions are recognized. The remainder are going to Arkansas and Indian Territory. For the time being, at least, *this policy practically wipes Thurber off the map*, as the Texas & Pacific Coal Co.'s houses will have no tenants, their stores no customers and the mines will be idle.

"Committees are watching for all new men that the coal company try to procure and are inducing most of them to join the unions."

In the propagation of Socialism, the Socialist advocate is frequently asked "How can the working class get along without the capitalists?"

With this item—which is typical, as it portrays the helpless dependence of the capitalist wherever labor rebels—before us, it is more to the point to ask, "How can the capitalists get along without the working class?"

The capitalist is dependent on labor. Labor is the producer of all wealth. As this item shows, without labor and the wealth derived from the exploitation of labor, the capitalist would not be in a position to pay wages or to utilize the possession of the capital that enslaves labor. Instead of being a benefactor of labor, the capitalist is its beneficiary. Labor is not maintained and enriched by the capitalist. It is the capitalist who is maintained and enriched by labor.

When the working class grasps this truth, it will discard the superstition that capitalists are essential to its existence. It will then perceive that they are no more needed than are the oracles of ancient Delphi, who were also deemed necessary to society because of a similar superstition. They will then perceive that in Socialism, with its recognition of the truth that labor produces all wealth, and is therefore entitled to it, will they find deliverance from wage slavery.

This is the lesson of the bit of labor news from the Southwest.

◆

The concentration of distribution goes on apace. An $11,250,000 grocer corporation has secured control of twenty-five wholesale concerns operating large stores in Ohio. In a few years large capital will dominate distribution—that haven of the middle class—as completely as it now dominates production. What will the little middle class business man do then?

There is a movement afoot to call non-union labor "free" labor. By all means call it such, for non-union labor is "free" labor, that is, labor which the capitalist can exploit without restriction. It is free to capital, though enslaved by capitalism.

There is much said about labor troubles hampering industry, especially building. The Construction News has this to say, upon special reports sent to it:

"Notwithstanding all the talk concerning labor troubles throughout the country, building operations for the month of August show an increase over the corresponding period a year ago of practically 12 per cent.

"During the month just closed permits were taken out in 22 of the principal cities of the country for 6,389 building improvements aggregating $25,533,322 against 5,674, aggregating $22,831,810 for the corresponding month a year ago, being an increase of 715 buildings and $2,701,512 or practically 12 per cent. This is considered extremely satisfactory when prevailing conditions are taken into consideration.

"In some of the principal cities, notably New York city and Pittsburg, labor troubles reached an abnormal state due to the difficulties in the building trades while in other cities there has been much fear that owing to the continued strife in other lines that it would eventually affect building mechanics and this has deterred many people from going ahead with improvements which they have had in mind."

This statement shows that the "hampering of industry by labor troubles" is more imaginary than real, in the building line. It also gives rise to this question, are not many of the "labor troubles" in the building trades capitalist troubles? Are not many of the strikes simply the means employed by competing contractors to ruin each other? The conditions in the building trade are conducive to this fierce struggle for the plums in the pudding. They are also favorable to the employment of such tactics.

The Steel Trust, in its pursuit of foreign markets, is practising economy. With economy it can produce sufficiently cheap enough to meet European competition abroad and pay the customary dividends at home. One of the methods by which economy is attained, is the constant displacement of labor. An officer of the Trust is quoted as saying "So many new and economical features are being introduced that fewer and fewer men are required in the mill." The continuous process system is one of these economical features. It is to be introduced in all the Trust mills during the next two years. Twenty-five per cent. of the labor now employed will be rendered idle by it. How does labor enjoy the prospect? With machinery owned by the capitalist class, economy at working class expense is a working class evil. Were the machinery collectively owned, economy would be a working class blessing.

The commerce of the port of New Orleans was again tied up Friday by a strike of the 'longshoremen, which has been revived. Not a ship is being loaded. A contract between the ship agents and the 'longshoremen was signed Monday, which it was believed settled the strike permanently. The rank and file of the 'longshoremen now refuse to abide by the contract and accuse the committee who brought about Monday's settlement of treachery. It is evident that the labor fakirs cannot fool some of the workingmen all the time, and that ever more workingmen are bound to discover their treachery.

From Shamokin, Pa., comes the following news dispatch: "The Cameron and Luke Fidler collieries, owned by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, employing 2,500 men and boys, closed down indefinitely to-day on account of the dull coal trade. The Mahoney City colliery and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, employing 800 men, was closed to-day." "Dull trade," that ominous phrase, is now heard in two leading industries, that of steel and coal. Despite this we are assured that prosperity will endure.

In order to keep tramps and irresponsible persons from the pulpit, Milwaukee clergymen have organized the Wisconsin Christian Ministerial Association. The association is formed for the protection of the church against erratic and often irresponsible persons who desire to be preachers. The ministers evidently realize the necessity of protecting their material interests. They also evidently do not believe with Christ in consorting with the lowly and of laboring for and with them. They are not Christs. They're just ministers.

Parry's Manufacturers' Association has inaugurated a movement to combine all employers' associations and industrial organizations into one common body for the purpose of fighting union labor. This organization will be opposed in principle and method to the Civic Federation, organized and dominated by Mark Hanna and used by him and other large capitalists to promote their interests, to the detriment of manufacturers like those enrolled in Parry's association. While Parry's organization is primarily a protest against the combinations of large capitalists and trade union officials, used to crush out other and smaller capitalists, it will serve a useful purpose in that it will accentuate the class struggle, and set it forth in all its pristine glory.

A week or so ago The People warned miners not to heed statements regarding the lack of miners in Arizona. It was pointed out that Arizona was recently the scene of labor troubles. It now appears from press dispatches from Phoenix, Ariz., that there are still some difficulties to be settled in that state, especially in Yavapai County.

MPROVING UPON THE "AVERAGE" SAW-DUST GAME

Superintendent John Bealin of the New York State Department of Labor has come out with a "statistical" report. He gives the number of depositors in the State's savings banks at 2,275,383. He also gives the population of the State at 7,268,894. He then argues, in proof of the prosperity of our people:

> "When it is borne in mind that the average family consists of five persons, it would be seen that almost every household in the State had at least one bank account."

This argument is a decided step forward in the brazenness of the saw-dust game of "Averages."

The Republican and Democratic placemen of capitalism have hitherto ventured merely to hint at an abstract "average"; they call it "per capita." They would quote the billions of wealth in the land; they would then divide that figure by the number of inhabitants; and, pointing at the robust quotient, they would pronounce that the "per capita" wealth of the nation. That fraud has been more than once conclusively exposed in these columns. It was shown that, if 10 men in a room have an aggregate amount of $100,004.50, with 1 of them having $100,000 while the other 9 have only 50 cents a piece, it would be a manifest fraud to state that the "per capita" of the wealth indicated by the figures was $10,000.45. Such a statement concealed the fact of the actual poverty of nine-tenths of the people in that room, and insinuated their general prosperity. It was conclusively shown that that "per capita" game was nothing short of a "saw-dust" game. It was the insinuation of a falsehood to add the total wealth in the nation; divide that by the total population, the bulk of which has next to nothing; and then give the quotient as the "per capita" of the people's wealth. Huge, however, as was such a fraud on the people, it will be noticed that those "statisticians" did not say that the average inhabitant had that amount of wealth: they merely insinuated the lie.

But now comes Mr. Bealin and utters the lie plumply. He divides the total population of the State by the total depositors in banks, and, the average family being of five persons, he is not satisfied with saying that "the per capita of bank accounts is at least one per household," he brazenly says: "Almost every household in tthe State HAS at least one bank account."

Apart from the fact that "depositors" and "persons" are not the same thing, seeing that savings banks do not take deposits to any amount, and that, therefore, the same person may be and frequently is a depositor in several banks; —apart from that fact, that may not be overlooked, what does Mr. Bealin's statement amount to? This:

It matters not whether of the 735,621 families of New York City, for instance, the overwhelming majority do not, as they actually do not, know how a bank book looks; it matters not if only 100,000 of them have savings bank accounts;—all that matters not. Dividing the number of depositors in the number of households, the quotient is 735,621 consequently every household HAS a bank account. What of the 635,621 who have not a cent to their names? Matters not! They HAVE bank accounts, at least one —so sayeth Mr. Bealin. "But we are hungry, and know better!" "Shut up!" shouts Mr. Bealin, "here are the figures. You HAVE a bank account!"

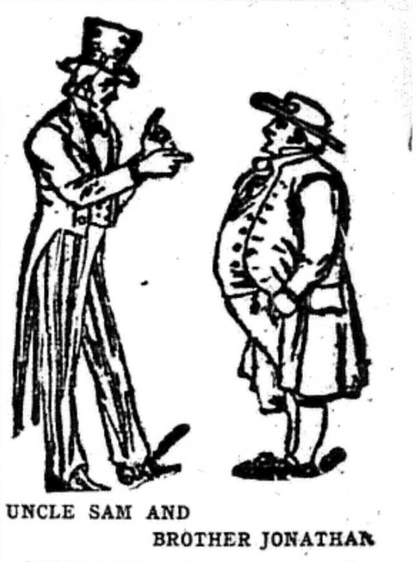
How comes it that Mr. Bealin takes such a stand? His flow of speech in the Unions has earned for him the epithet of the "Demosthenes of Labor"; it has not, nor has any act of his earned for him the epithet of a "bold man." Should not this act of his, out-Heroding the capitalists in their falsifications, deserve the title of "boldness"—whatever the boldness may be in? No. Mr. Bealin as a "Labor man" is but a tube for the capitalists who buy him to speak through. Through Bealin as a tube these capitalists dare to lie all the harder. They would be ashamed to lie so brazenly themselves. But they imagine they are not seen if they toot their lies of prosperity into Labor's ears through the tube of "Superintendent John Bealin."

In this matter John Bealin is merely passive. He is not bold. And his passiveness is the latest device of the confidence man, Mr. Capitalist, to improve his "average" saw-dust game by.

◆

President O'Connell, of the International Machinists, warns local unions to avoid ordering strikes. There are now more than 100 strikes in progress among the machinists, while the treasury is practically empty. Any more of them will completely swamp it. How does this condition of affairs agree with the Gompers declaration that a big treasury produces big results for the unions, the treasury of the machinists having been at one time one of the biggest extant? The facts show that the bosses can systematically resist demands and involve a big organization into so many strikes as to empty its treasury and prevent the winning of concessions; for no strike can endure without funds, and the machinists have more than 100 of them, and no treasury!

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it. For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs. I understand that Socialists want all these things, including the mines, the factories——

U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money from? Or——

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off"? Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not "to buy him off."

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things ! ? !

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" the Colonies?

B. J. puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George?

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated."

B. J.—I don't like that word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J. makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so!

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal, historical and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation," implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under no sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law." Just as soon as a people realize that a certain system of laws stands between them and their lives, that law has gone, must and does go. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fathers long felt the shoe pinching; their lives becoming more and more precarious; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally the truth dawned upon them. They became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system. Just as soon as they saw that, they kicked the law overboard——

B. J.—Bully for them!

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested the property in them——

B. J.—And high time it was, too!

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to them they will consider the taking of that property to be confiscation. But our people feel pinched and are going down. As our Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery the law will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class. Our second Revolution, now at hand, will bring its own laws along with it. By those laws the ownership of the nation's machinery, of production will rest in our people jointly, and when they take possession they will be simply taking their own, and **that's no "confiscation" (U. S. chucks B. J. under the chin).**

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

VEAL'S WORK IN FREMONT CO.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Comrade Veal having held his second series of meetings in Freemont county, it is in order to let the comrades of the State and country know how he has fared.

With one exception, there was nothing startling or out of the common during our latest attack on the enemy. Comrade Veal resolutely and clearly set forth the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. in a manner that impelled at least one exploiter to say: "Well, there's one thing about that fellow that's noticeable; he isn't afraid to attack anybody whom he thinks to be misleading the people." The man, in all probability, didn't know the difference between the S. L. P. and the "good Socialists," but he hit upon the very point of differentiation, just the same.

I said there was one exception to the general quietude of Comrade Veal's meetings. I am wrong; there were two. First, our comrade's criticism of a local professional "friend of labor" aroused the ire of that gentleman, and, in a silly effort to give the S. L. P. the worst of it through a personal attack on Comrade Veal, he has given us not a little advertisement and himself a decided setback. This person, Senator F. A. Moore, would be known as the "father of the eight-hour law," principally because he has used that as yet unborn child to further his political ambitions, and, of course, he didn't like it when we showed up his double-dealing. We are very well satisfied with the result of the controversy, which has once more emphasized the fact that the S. L. P. does not stop to see whom it may hit when it tells the truth.

The other exception that I noted was Comrade Veal's disappointment in Canon City. That town is a middle-class, petty bourgeois community if ever there was one, and the S. L. P. has had less success there than in any other place in the county, for reasons that must be clear to every S. L. P. man; and, by the same token, that is the only place in which the "Socialists" have been able to maintain an organization even for a short time. But we are not discouraged. Hard knocks seem but to make the S. L. P. fight harder, and when the State Federation of Labor holds its annual convention in Canon City Comrade Veal will be there, and we will once more raise the flag of the S. L. P., with, I trust, a greater measure of success.

The really instructive incident in connection with Comrade Veal's visit was an argument with a couple of mine workers. The latter were not fakirs. They were the honest, but invincibly stupid people who make the fakirs lot a happy one at present. Comrade Veal and I were on our way to interview a member of the M. E. Church conference that had passed a resolution condemning Sunday amusements, Sunday papers, Sunday mail getting, and, with a qualification, Sunday travel. The reverend gentlemen had said nothing in condemnation of Sunday work. That would have meant serious differences with Brother Capital, and, consequently, was not to be thought of.

We are destined not to carry out our mission, however, as, upon our way, we ran into the pure-and-simplers of whom I spoke, and then ensued a battle royal, one feature of which I very much regret, and that is that so much force was apparently wasted upon three men, when, with an audience of as many hundreds, it could not have failed to impress those capable of independent judgment.

I will give a sample of the argument, and to those who may think that I am favoring our side I would say that the report is literally correct.

"Why," said our opponents. "Why do you condemn John Mitchell, the ablest, most successful leader that the country has produced? A man whom men in the East look up to as God Almighty, as Jesus Christ the Redeemer."

"For this reason," came the answer. "He is a misleader instead of a leader, who, with his 'arbitration' and 'settlements,' his 'contracts that may not be violated' is doing his best to fasten the shackles of capitalism upon the miners. You," turning to one of Mitchell's worshippers, "you say there is a struggle between capital and labor, irrepressible and everpresent; John Mitchell says the opposite. Who is right, you or he? Why are you not in harmony?"

And at a question as to the Union Mine Workers of America having scabbed it on its own members, Comrade Veal brought in evidence that would have convinced any one but a party determined not to be convinced, and, finally, our friends endeavored to annihilate us by telling how some ex-S. L. P. men had gone wrong. Here, too, they struck a snag, as we, instead of blindly defending individuals, invited them to produce their evidence, assuring them that it would be considered.

This method of entertaining evidence, peculiar to the S. L. P., is in glaring contradiction to the attitude of the Union Mine Workers of America, in this district, at least. The record of the district president is so rotten in the past and in the present that no intelligent man attempts to defend him, and the personal representative of John Mitchell, John L. Gehr, is a noisy blatherskite, who is always being persecuted and whose capacity for leadership may be judged from the fact that he, by a deliberate and easily-exploded lie, destroyed the strongest local union of his organization in the county, and thereby made possible the blacklisting of some of his most ardent supporters.

The difference between the S. L. P. and such an outfit is that when we discover a crook in our ranks he is kicked out and exposed; while the Union Mine Workers of America seem to think that even unsuccessful roguery is to be rewarded with promotion.

"Read The People" was Comrade Veal's parting advice, "and weight the evidence for and against us."

"No, sir," exclaimed the pure-and-simpler, reduced by this time to screaming, "it calls John Mitchell a fakir and everything but a gentleman. Never!"

And at that we parted, and in closing I would like to ask any skeptic if we are wrong in fighting an organization that compels men to close their eyes to the truth. I think not. Fraternally,

H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., Sept. 11.

ROANOKE'S CAMPAIGN STARTED.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—We started our campaign on the street corner two weeks ago, but had to desist after standing in the rain until soaked. However, we started in in good shape last night at our old stand, and had a very good crowd of very attentive listeners for nearly two hours.

Comrade Spencer, acting as chairman, in a few pointed remarks stated the object of our meeting; and, as he is possessed of a good strong voice, he soon drew away the crowd from a fakir, who was holding forth a little ways from us, and who, after struggling awhile, folded his tent and stole quietly away.

I then took the stand, and proceeded to trim anew the torch freedom, taking for my text the Labor Day vaporings of Archbishop Ireland and the only "Teddy," pointing out to the audience the false economy with which they endeavored to dope the working class; and also pointing out clearly that it was no accident which led those men to orate before the workers on Labor, or any other day, but that, on the contrary, it was a pre-arranged plan of the capitalists to keep the working class in ignorance of their class interests, showing that those men were the capitalistic crows, who were hired to pick up the seed which the S. L. P. was sowing broadcast all over the land.

In conclusion, I paid my respects to a paper published in out town called the Labor Unionist, wherein the editor counseled the working class of Roanoke to save 20 per cent. of their wages, and they would soon own the N. & W. system, all become capitalists and then we would have no poor. Also where he advised them not to spend their money in saloons, claiming that the intemperance of the working class, and not the greed and oppression of their masters, was the reason why they, the workers, were in such poor circumstances.

Well, without taking up more space, I will simply state that I did not do a thing to him. The audience seemed to enjoy my arraignment in good shape, especially, when, after showing his earnest solicitude for their welfare, by admonishing them not to indulge to freely in the Virginia Brewing Company's Champagne, I drew their attention to the adv. at the end of his editorial, calling upon them to meet him at Bitterman's saloon.

On the whole we had a fine meeting, and if we take it as a criterion we may expect rousing meetings before the campaign is over.

Our candidates are: For State Senator, H. D. McTier; for House of Delegates, J. P. Goodman and Jacob Harvey.

A. D. McTier, Organizer.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 13.

HARTFORD'S GOOD MEETINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Saturday night and Sunday afternoon last, Section Hartford had two well-attended open air meetings, with Charles J. Mercer, of Bridgeport, as speaker. It goes without saying that Mercer held his audience, although he was several times interrupted by some people who had more "spirit" in their heads than was good for them. Saturday being the principal day for these benighted wretches to drown their sorrows and have some "fun," it is by no means a rarity to encounter them on this day, but some of these wretches were about even so on Sunday, although apparently all saloons are closed.

But in spite of these fellows the audience remained serene and undisturbed, and, to the credit of the policeman, it may be said that he promptly chased away these disturbers. Inasmuch as speakers of the S. L. P. never shirk questions, the end of the meeting nearly always proves very interesting, so also in this instance, and especially so on Sunday.

It is almost impossible to hold a public meeting without reference to the now famous Kangaroos, and, as a matter of fact, these peculiar animals will get unto their usual pranks as soon as their name is mentioned. Aside from the usual herd of these queer animals, one in their flock is bound to make an ass of himself, wherever he shows his countenance. If there is any truth in the saying that every tailor is half cracked, then this fellow is thrice cracked and therefore should be put in a straight jacket for the protection of the general public, for what use is it having lunatic asylums if such fellows are at large?

But aside from the menagerie of the big Kangs, our locality has also developed some Kangs and we must leave it to an expert menagerie director to decide which of these species is the most interesting, for a common mortal is completely baffled to decide justly as regards their pranks. Yet, one thing is certain, if these various menageries were not in existence we would be short of much amusement.

Argus.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 14.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—For the last three days the buzz saw has made itself heard in this city in a manner that will not be soon forgotten by the hundreds who were fortunate or unfortunate, as the case may be, to come within its hearing.

The apparent results of the three meetings was the distribution of hundreds of leaflets, the selling of thirty copies of The Weekly People and twenty-five books of the Labor News Company, beside getting five subscribers for The Weekly People.

Comrade Dinger of Cleveland arrived here Sunday afternoon, and that same evening began the work mapped out for him by the state committee.

At 8 o'clock the banner of the S. L. P. was unfurled at the corner of State and High streets, directly under the shadows of the State Capitol of Ohio. It seemed as if the whole population of the city had turned out to hear the advertised speaker, for no sooner had the chairman mounted the soax box than from all directions were seen people coming directly toward the meeting.

After a few introductory remarks by the local speakers, Comrade Dinger was introduced. He first stated that he did not wish any one to take his words for granted and that the members of the S. L. P. stood always open to conviction, providing any one could show them where they were wrong, "for," said he, "was I not satisfied that in the light of the facts confronting us, that I am right, I would not be here to-night."

Furthermore, the S. L. P. defies contradiction, no matter where from it comes, and, if any one to-night thought he had found a flaw in the facts set forth during his speech he would be welcome to the platform. On the other hand, if any one was started to thinking upon the principles as laid down by the S. L. P. and thought those were the only principles that could emancipate the wage working closs from wage slavery, then it was the duty of those men to investigate further and become fullly convinced before they took the step of joining the S. L. P. and become active members in the only bonafide working class movement of the modern proleteriat.

Once in that army there would be no retreat possible except that of a coward. The march of the class conscious army of the proleteriat, guided by truth, would be in the future, as it had been in the past, forward until the ultimate goal was reached, viz., the abolition of wage slavery and the restoration of the tools of production to the working class as a collective body, when the things necessary to satisfy human desires would be produced for use instead of fore sale.

Dinger made it plain to the audience that those desiring to become members of the party should before everything else be men able to do their own thinking and see clearly through the facts set forth by the party, for it was that quality that would make them proof against the rear attack of petty thieves and cowards who feed upon the refuse cast off by our army.

After that introduction, the facts came thick and fast. They rained upon the heads of our enemies in a manner so strong that now and then the agonizing cries of those that were hit could not help but reach the speaker himself; while the approbation of the audience was making itself felt by the many exclamations, such as "good shot" or "hit him again" and many others.

For two hours this went on undisturbed, and, when at the end the speaker asked for questions, a lone individual wanted to know if the S. L. P. was not a party of union wreckers? It developed that the questioner was a member of the typographical union, whereupon the Steunenberg episode and the "Bull Pen" affair was quickly recalled by the speaker.

Dinger showed by historical facts the part played by this typographical union governor of the State of Idaho, who caused the Federal troops to be sent to Wardner, Idaho, to shoot strikers and imprison them in infamous "bull pens." When that record was shown there was nothing else to do for the questioner but to retract his words or like a fakir pick up his tail between his hind leg and trot out a beaten cur. He chose the latter expedient, amid the jeers and laughter of the audience.

But the best remark made during the speech was that of an outsider talking to a crowd of slick looking "gents." He pointed to the flag of the S. L. P., and stated that this party with the arm and hammer emblem was the cause of more trouble in the United States than all the unions or political parties put together.

This remark was caught by Comrade Adams, and he immediately told the speaker, whereupon three cheers were given for the only party that can make the capitalist class squeal.

Don't you think, comrades of the S. L. P. of the United States and of the world, that when our emblem, that representation typical of labor and of the party that represents its interests, is alone in its mute sway able to bring out such a remark from the lips of a man who, no doubt, stands high in the esteem of the capitalist class, is worthy of renewed support?

Now don't you see that our work is not in vain and that in spite of all the obstacles put in our way we must be moving mountains?

Since such is the case let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and keep the pig squealing until the death blow can be administered. The harder we work the quicker will its doom be sealed.

The visit of Comrade Dinger to Section Columbus was a success in every respect.

O. M. Held.

Columbus, O., Sept. 16.

THE PARTY'S PRINTING PLANT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I wish to offer a suggestion to the comrades throughout the country in the matter of payinug off the debt on the plant of The People.

It is not necessary to say that this debt is embarrassing to our work, or to urge activity among the comrades that have been active and liberal in contributing to sustain the publication of our official organ. Nor would I suggest any method as a substitute for the various plans that have been in operation for some time and have proven useful; but I wish to submit a suggestion that might wipe out the debt if it could be made operative.

The debt is a large one, and yet it is not large if all who are interested could be reached and brought in support simultaneously throughout the United States, and, I will add, throughout the English speaking world, for the Socialists of the English speaking world are interested in the success of The Daily and Weekly People.

Among the plans for paying this debt is a general fund, to which everybody is asked to contribute. A league has been organized to pay off this debt. A day's wage fund has been opened and has been somewhat successful, and the plan of funding the debt has proven successful, yet it may be that there are other ways that could be tried.

My suggestion is to ask for a small contribution from each voter and prospective voter or sympathizer all over the country, at or within a certain time, say that on or within a week before election day every section and member-at-large should solicit a contribution of 25 cents from every known voter and sympathizer. It seems to me that an effort for a general small contribution might roll up quite a large sum, if taken up in the way suggested.

I don't know how to make this plan operative, without several sections approving and thereby authorizing the N. E. C. to cause proper blank subscription lists to be sent out to the sections and members-at-large. This plan, if approved, ought also to include a statement to the effect that each contributer, if not already a subscriber to The Weekly or Monthly People, will receive The Weekly People for the contribution. Thus our list of subscribers would be increased and a large fund might be raised.

Oscar Freer.

Columbus, O., Sept. 15.

PUEBLO'S FARCE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The "Labor Day" farce was played to a finish in Pueblo yesterday. The "labor leaders" were on horseback and the servants (?) of "the people"—the Democratic and Republican Mayor and Alderman—were in carriages with white horses, while the wage slaves tramped the streets for four hours to advertise the business of the Business Men's Alliance.

The Business Men's Alliance is affiliated with the State Alliance, whose members in the late Idaho Springs affair took the striking miners from their homes and families on a dark night and marched them by force out of town, placed them in box cars, locked them in and warned them to not come back to Idaho Springs any more.

These same business men, in a body, called upon the governor of Colorado, against the protest of the sheriff and co-commoners of Teller county, to send the troops to protect the interests of the members of the Business Men's Alliance—the mine owners of the Cripple Creek district.

This class conscious middle classes' material interests were being interfered with by a co-operative store instituted by the miners' union of Cripple Creek. They could see their finish if the miners succeeded in forcing their demands.

Organized labor! Organized scabbery, we say; and the action of the men who march in parades of this kind only proves our contention to be a fact.

The S. L. P. speakers at our street agitation meetings called the attention of the workingmen to the fact that they would see their "servants" (?), the capitalist lackeys, in the front of the parade. To make their assertions seem a lie they changed their programme and rode in the rear. But they rode just the same, and in the finest carriages they could get. The wage slaves walked. In the rear they were, and closely following them.

Taking advantage of the opportunity, came the business men's floats and delivery wagons, advertising their wares and giving the lie to the claim of "organized labor" that this was a labor parade.

Wake up! Workingmen, wake up! Can't you see the farce that is being played by these skates and fakirs of the working class, these "labor leaders?" Join the working class organization, the only class conscious organization in existence, the S. T. and L. A., and, with the economic power of that organization and the class conscious ballot of the S. L. P., we can wrest from these traitors of the working class the political power and establish a government of the working class, by the working class, and for the working class.

The revolution is on, and with the intelligent action of the working class we can accomplish our freedom by knowing what we want and voting for it.

I. A. Knight.

Pueblo, Col., Sept. 8.

AS 'TIS VIEWED IN ROANOKE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Section Roanoke is holding the fort. A bogus Socialist from New Jersey was here a week ago and completely failed to do anything. He called on some of our members and met with a warm reception. He introduced himself, saying:

"I am so and so."

"Yes, sir. We have no use for you people. We understand your situation thoroughly. On any other matter we would meet with courtesy; but you are grafters and we have no use for you."

"You are very plain."

"Yes, sir."

"We have some of your people with us."

"You are welcome to them. They have been kicked out of our ranks. You are welcome to all such."

"We have no fight with you."

"True, sir; but we have with you, sir."

"We have a few men in Roanoke."

"Yes, sir; and if they are fair samples of your party we pity you indeed."

"I wanted to see what kind of men the S. L. P. had in this section."

"You will find them straightforward and class conscious, sir; understanding the political situation, thoroughly alive to working class interests and energetic in disseminating Socialist principles, understanding them to be morally and scientifically correct. All true revolutions are an expression of class interests, which call into exercise the highest type of moral and intellectual force; consequently, you will find in the S. L. P. that unconquerable moral energy which is the highest expression of our American citizenship."

E. S.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 10.

THEY REALIZE THAT "NEUTRALITY" MEANS "RUNNING AWAY."

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At a special meeting of the Italian section of this city—24 members present—all but one, who abstained from voting, voted to vindicate the right of the members of the section to discuss in their own midst the matters and reports approved by the recent congress.

The neutral tactics that triumphed at the West Hoboken convention do not correspond with the wishes of the majority of the members of the Federation. We held that such neutrality is in contradiction with the Dellavia report and with that of the E. C., which provide for a motion whereby the sections were called on to declare themselves. It is not regular, not being in accord with article 22 of our statutes.

Convinced that any proposal for a referendum would be left to pass unheard, the above sent in their resignations as members of the Federation to show that they are soidly with the S. L. P.

T. Fesce, Secretary.

Bridgeport, Sept, 15.

LYNN ITALIANS LEAVE FEDERATION.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—At the last regular meeting of Section Lynn, Mass., of the Italian Federation, held on Wednesday, Sept. 16, it was voted to endorse the communication from Section Bridgeport, Conn., and the stand taken by that section. Every member, with the exception of one, voted in favor and resigned from the Italian Federation and will continue their alliance with the Socialist Labor Party.

All sections of the Italian Federation that receive this communication from Section Bridgeport should do the same as Sections Lynn and Bridgeport and stand by the Socialist Labor Party.

L. Dino Meloni, Secretary.

SOCIALIST LIBRARY FOR SALE.

Mrs. J. Seidel, the widow of the late Comrade Jos. Seidel, wishes to announce that she has for sale a fine book case and books, including an Encyclopedia Brittanica, a complete set (20 volumes) of Universal Literature, the very best collection of Socialist books, and many others, all at a very reasonable price.

Inquire at 54 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

M. C., PITTSBURG, PA.—(1) The question of the Alliance is important. But its importance is not of the nature of a cardinal principle, such as the principle of the class struggle.

(2) It follows a person may hold on the Alliance views different from those held by the Party, without thereby reading himself out of the Party.

(3) It follows that a person may cause his views to be put to the test of a Party referendum without thereby placing himself outside of the Party.

(4) Finally it follows that after the Party has expressed itself by referendum adverse to such private opinion, he who holds the opinion is the sole one to decide for himself whether his difference of opinion is of such nature that he can submit, or that he cannot. If he thinks he cannot, he must withdraw from the Party, because the S. L. P. demands unity of action. If he thinks he can submit, he must lay by his opposition and fall in line.

A. L. V., PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The English translation of the French matter was too defective for use. As to the French translation of the English matter, go ahead with it. Send it on, and it shall be put into the hands of one qualified to edit it. But take note—DO NOT WRITE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Ask the Anarchist in question for the date of that Reichstag speech of Bebel's. We have no recollection of it.

T. O'F., COLUMBUS, O.—During last year's great miners' strike the "Christian Endeavor World" had several articles in which the miners were roundly denounced.

T. W., NEW YORK.—That's the only system applicable to that Volkszeitung crew. First give them rope; then quickly pull the rope tight and hang them.

B. J., YONKERS, N. Y.—The letter of the Bridgeport Italians, who withdrew from the Federation and joined the S. L. P., answers the question. They there state that the decision of the Federation was not submitted to a referendum vote, and that they know that an application for such referendum would be ignored. Our information is that a motion for a referendum was made at the convention and was howled down without being allowed to come to a vote.

TO WHOM MAY KNOW.—Inquiry is made from California for the addresses of the following Russian Socialist publications:

Iskva (Spark), published in London.

Rabotnic (Worker), published in Geneva.

And also if there are any others, and where.

"APOLYON," BOSTON, MASS.—The S. L. P. stands upon facts, not spooks.

W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—You will find that, as Marx put it, religions are illusions that proceed from the material conditions that need such illusions. It is all-sufficient to explain these material bases. If a shadow is to be removed, remove the solid that casts it. Don't bother with the shadow. For the rest, read the work of William James, its title, we think, "The Varieties of Religious Experiences," or something of the sort. It is a great psychologic work.

E. G., NEW YORK.—Under the principle of "Eminent Domain"—a principle that vests in the State supreme ownership—any real estate owned by the individual may be appropriated by the state or city. The owner is remunerated by a valuation placed upon his property by given officers.

F. W. G., UTICA, N. Y.—As the S. L. P. does not poll the necessary percentage to compel it to come under the primary laws, it is not compelled to admit to its primaries anybody except its own members in good standing.

N. B., NEW YORK.—(1) Mr. Fred Bauman draws a long bow when he says there is not a hotel in New York where there are not at least two to eight waiters affiliated with his A. F. of L. Union.

(2) You should confer with the G. E. B.; the S. T. & L. A. has a waiters' union.

M. G. P., NEW YORK.—The Ruskin colony broke up camp in Tennessee. Within a year after it broke out in denunciation of the "lies published about it by The People," the bulk of the signatures of the colonists, appended to those articles, appeared as affiants in an affidavit making the identical statements that they had called The People a liar for, and asked for dissolution from the courts. The concern is now somewhere in Missouri.

(2) What its economic basis was? The Lord only knows.

J. McL. R., TORONTO, CANADA.—(1) A thorough grasp of Marx's Capital cannot be had without an understanding of previous economic theories.

(2) Follow his foot notes. To the extent that you can read those books.

(3) Webb's "Industrial Democracy" can be read with profit by him who carries with him the Socialist key.

(4) The elements grouped in France under the name of "Union Socialiste Revolutionaire" are the nearest counterpart of S. L. P. in that country.

(5) Bebel is as revolutionary a Socialist as it is possible for a human being to be who started as a revolutionary Socialist up to the handle, but has been forced to wear out his teeth against feudal institutions for over forty years.

(6) Yes, Belfort Bax's works are interesting, rather piquant, reading.

(7) The seceders from the Party in Pennsylvania ran into the hole of their "only logical center." The paper that they issue nobody reads, not even themselves.

A. V., TRENTON, N. J.—The term "socially necessary" is of the essence of the definition: "Exchange value depends upon the volume of labor crystallized in a commodity and socially necessary for its reproduction." If to-day you were to weave a yard of cloth with the old hand loom you would be expending in it more labor than is needed in these days of the power loom. The amount of labor that you would expend is not "socially necessary." Much less is "socially necessary" now that society has the power loom. If you analyze this carefully you will perceive that the definition points—

(1) To the source of capitalist plunder.

(2) To Socialism as the only salvation from crushing competition.

J. H., NEW YORK.—Judges and others will try to exclude Socialists from citizen papers. It is just like them: blind enough to fail to see that Socialism is more to the manner born in this country than anywhere else. Join the S. L. P. organization of your district.

R. M., HOLYOKE, MASS.; J. J. T., NEW YORK; A. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; D. C., CLEVELAND, O.; J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.; J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; G. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; A. S. D., MARATHON, TEX.—Matter received.

PATRIOTISM PAYS!

A Troy Traction Company Uses It to Boom Business.

(Special to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Troy, Sept. 8.—There is an electric traction road connecting Troy with Averill Park, a summer resort for the people of this vicinity, which is owned and operated by a number of small local cockroach business men. As usual with roads of this description, it is a single track affair, and the usual accident occurred, with the usual number of casualties, when the road started two cars trying to pass each other on the same track. Law suits and the final usual capitalistic result of the road being placed in the hands of a Receiver.

Still the road did not pay and the situation becoming desperate, even so bad that there was nothing in it for anybody, even by an honest failure. Something had to be done, so the last resource was used, viz., that always reliable appeal to patriotism, and the trick was turned.

The Second Regiment, in its efforts to do the Spaniard, was unfortunate in that they were kept by the so-called Alger Improvement Company at Tampa, with the result that the unsanitary conditions did more havoc with them than the Spanish bullets did in that whole serio-comic war. A bright thought struck the directorate. Influence was brought upon Washington, and the brave boys in blue, with the glorious record of officers who came on special trains to be on duty at every strike, and who used a quicker method of resigning their commissions so as to be off of duty when real fight seemed to be presented in the shape of the Spaniards, were brought to encampment in the elysian fields of Averill Park. They were brought, the road boomed and Averill Park prospered.

The strike breakers' association have an unquenchable thirst caused by sand while digging trenches in Alger's Heaven in Florida. This caused several of the daredevil tin soldiers to break into the liquor car, get the conductor paralyzed and cause it to run into another car, but fortunately none of the fool public were hurt but several of the gallant seconds were laid up for repairs.

The directors of the trolley line are also the chief push in the Averill Park Land and Improvement Company, where they have a park and natural lake for the pleasure of the public, and music, singing, refreshments every evening until 10 p. m. They have what they call a special officer for the munificent sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day and night. All he has to do in the short time of from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. is to keep the park and the dancing pavilion clean, rent boats and keep them in repair, and preserve order. The directors it is said, seem to think he has a sinecure and it is rumored that they are seriously thinking of reducing his wages.

There is a poor and decrepit old native of Averill Park who, by selling peanuts at the hotels, ekes out a miserable existence, but when he attempted to dispose of his wares in the park, the directors issued orders to stop him and demanded that he give up one-quarter of his receipts for the privilege. This freak road has been very fortunate or rather it should be said that the venturesome public that rides upon its cars has been, in respect to accidents. It is built in such a manner that in many places there are deep gullies on both sides, so that in case of a collision, a person fortunate to escape injury from that cause will be finished by the fall on either side. The business, but what care the holy and pious directors, the road is insolvent and no damages could be collected, so as a practical business proposition it would not pay to place the road in a safe and reliable condition.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901:

Previously acknowledged	$7,428 47
Miss Weissberger, city	1 00
Dr. C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y.	5 00
A. Rhodes, Seattle, Wash	5 00
Miss I. P. Goldberg, city	1 00
Miss Florence M. Carliph, city	1 00
Miss J. D. Carliph, city	2 00
G. A. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind	6 00
G. H. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind	1 00
H. A. Barhes, Logansport, Ind	1 00
B. Cory, Logansport, Ind	25
R. Messen, West Haven, Conn	50
J. McNally, Salem, Mass	20 00
Section Salem, Mass	21 50
Iver. Larson, Lisbon, N. D.	8 00
Total	$7,501 72

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 256½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting was held at headquarters, 256 1-2 Dundas street, London, Ont., September 18, 1903. Members absent: H. Wade and I. P. Courtenay; the latter without excuse. W. Forbes in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Correspondence: Communication from Comrade Jas. Backer, Spokane, Washington, stating that he was now engaged in mining in British Columbia and desired to become united with the movement in Canada, as a member-at-large; request granted, and application card sent. From Comrade Barrett, Hamilton Ont., giving names and addresses of Section officers, as follows: W. Barrett, 1 Myrtle avenue, corresponding secretary; Samuel Lyons, 35 Wilson street; literary agent, T. Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue; auditors, R. Snyder, 106 John street, N., and J. Campaign, Oak avenue. From Vancouver, B. C., for dues stamps.

Reports: That 3,000 leaflets from N. Y. Labor News Co. were at hand. Same ordered paid. National Secretary reported circulation of literature in St. Thomas; also that no reply was received from Point Edward regarding the furthering of propaganda at that place.

Unfinished Business: Matters relating to Section application forms was handed to the National Secretary to procure information from N. Y. Labor News Co. regarding same. Further matters relating the urgency of distributing literature with the aim of securing members-at-large and forming new sections were discussed, which concluded in resolving to have the same attended to without further delay. Adjourned.

D. Ross, Secretary, Pro Tem.

MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

The S. E. C. of Massachusetts, S. L. P., wishes once more to call attention to the fact that donations to the organizers' fund are not coming in as fast as they should and must, if good work of our State Organizer is to continue.

Now, it must be evident to all party members, that this work must continue, but it can never be properly carried on if you all wait for the other fellow. Leave the other fellow alone. Go to work and get donations to the organizer fund on those new subscription lists for organizer fund, and shame those other lazy fellows into doing the same by the results that can be obtained by you.

Now that the campaign is almost upon us let us make it possible for Carroll to be jailed a few more times, in a few more places, thereby showing that his work is telling and that he has awakened the capitalist beast in his den.

Just watch him, he has got the whole pack on the run, and to boost the organizer fund and keep him in the field will keep that gentry on the run. So let us hear from you, comrade, right away. Don't put it off till to-morrow, and in sending in donations, send them to the secretary of the Agitation Committee for the S. E. C., Edgar E. Chester, 2556 Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, Mass. Fraternally,

Edgar E. Chester,
Sec. Agitation Committee, Mass. S. E. C.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting of Illinois State Executive Committee held Sunday, Sept. 13, with Comrade Yocum presiding. Absent and excused: Surber, Edie and Reed. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications—Report from Pierson stating he had finished his work in Chicago and was then in Joliet and Peoria. He reported excellent work and having had a public debate with Kangaroo Dalton in Joliet and was to have another with Kangaroo Collins in Peoria, the subject of both debates being the "Difference Between the S. L. P. and S. P." Committee approved of his work. From Hoffman of Quincy, on party matters and sending dues. From Alley of Staunton, on party matter with dues and $1 to state fund. From Carl Koechlin, organizer of Section Peoria, reporting Pierson's good work, stating section would endeavor to pay his wages while he is there, and asking for his time to be extended one week. Request was granted. From The People, on the late plan of the S. E. C. soliciting the Monthly subscribers to the Weekly, also receipt for bills paid. From Section Springfield, requesting the S. E. C. to visit that city. The S. E. C. decided to do so with a number of other comrades on Sunday, Sept. 27. Section Springfield to be notified to make arrangements to hold a public meeting in the afternoon. From Section Chicago, a resolution asking the S. E. C. to use Pierson in the southern part of the State, when his present dates expire, instead of sending him back to Chicago, giving as its reason that the weather would be too cold and local capitalist conditions would be such that Chicago would be no good for Pierson's work in cold weather; also urging that contributoins to the state fund be kept up when Pierson's tour is discontinued so that they may be a healthy fund to begin work with early next year. The communication was endorsed by the S. E. C., and it was decided to cancel the dates at Decatur, Danville and Kankakee, returning from Springfield to Chicago, and have Pierson continue his work south of Springfield, as long as the weather will permit outdoor meetings, dates to be fixed later.

Financial Report—General fund—Receipts: Received from F. G. Hoffman for stamps, 24 cents; from Austin Alley for stamps, $1; from Section Madison County, $2.40; total, $3.64. Expenses: For postage stamps, $1.24; deficit Aug. 23, 1 cent; total, $1.25. Balance on hand, $2.39.

State Fund—Balance on hand Aug. 23, 5 cents. Receipts: Received from Section Chicago, $12.50; from Section Peoria, $10; from Section Madison County, $10.25; from Section Belleville, $4.25; from Section East St. Louis, $3; total, $40.06. Expenses: Wages to Pierson, $32.50; for stamps and envelopes, $2; total, $34.50. Balance on hand, $5.56. G. A. Jenning, Rec. Sec.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, to be held at Newark, N. J.

All nominations must be in on or before September 30, 1903.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONVENTION

The annual state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket, electing a seat for the state committee for 1904, and the transacting of any business that may legally come before the convention, will be held in Textile hall, 1955 Westminster street, Providence, on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 2 p. m.

R. I. State Committee, S. L. P.,
Henry Greene, Secretary.

MEETING OF SECTION PROVIDENCE

To the members of Section Providence: Comrades, the regular meeting of Section Providence will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Sunday, Sept. 27, immediately after the State Convention.

The nomination of a city ticket to be voted on at the city election, and other important business will come before this meeting; therefore every member should be present. James McGuigan,
Organizer.

OHIO SIGNATURE LISTS.

Sections, members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. of Ohio: All signature lists now in your possession must be certified to and in the hands of this committee not later than September 20th, without fail.

The services of Comrade Dinger, of Cleveland, have been accepted to agitate in Hamilton September 19; Cincinnati, September 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. These sections must arrange for open-air meetings and advertise them as much as possible.

Sections and members not having sent in their orders for campaign leaflets, as per circular letter of September 10, will do so as soon as possible.

Ohio State Executive Committee.
James Matthews, Sec.,
47 McLean st., Cleveland, O.

MASSACHUSETTS CONFERENCE.

Delegates to the State Conference and State Convention of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts will take notice that the conference will be held in Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston, on Sunday, September 27, and will be called to order at 10 a. m.

The convention will be held at the same place and will be called to order on Monday, September 28,, at 10 a. m. Sections and caucuses of the party will see to it that the list of delegates elected are sent to the undersigned at once, and that their delegates are at the conference and convention on time.

Micheal T. Berry,
Secretary, Mass., S. E. C.

SECTION SOUTH HUDSON.

All members please be present at Gantshern's Hall at 7:30 p. m., Sunday, September 27th. Important.

C. Gerold, Organizer.

SECTIONS TAKE NOTICE!

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party who have nominated or nominate candidates for the fall election are requested to forward list of nominations to The People office for publication.

SOUTH HUDSON MEETINGS.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged by Section South Hudson, S. L. P.

Saturday, September 26, Five Corners; Monday, September 28, Summit avenue and Academy street; Tuesday, September 29, Central avenue and Griffith street; Wednesday, September 30, Cedar street and Ocean avenue. Organizer.

NOTICE.

City convention for Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Jersey City, N. J., is called for Monday, Sept. 28, for Socialist Labor Party nominations for Mayor, two Street and Water Commissioners, Justice of the Peace, and Constable for above districts.

Chas. Gerold, Organizer.

LECTURES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A series of lectures, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, will be given by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson at Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue South, Minneapolis.

4. Sunday, Sept. 27—"The Modern Class Struggle and the Socialist Republic."

Lectures commence at 3 p. m. sharp. Admission free. Everybody welcome. After lecture questions and discussion, open to everybody.

Lectures in this hall, by various speakers and on various subjects, will continue throughout the season.

S. L. P. reading room at Labor Lyceum open day and evening.

Experts recognize
"MOZLE"
The Best Turkish Cigarette Made

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE

The following amounts were received for The Daily People Auxiliary League Fund since August 26th:

A. S. Dowler, Fort Hancock, Tex	$14.00
23d A. D., New York	3.75
Section Rockville, Conn	4.00
Section Philadelphia, Pa	2.00
Section Richmond, Va	4.00
Section Salt Lake City, Utah	4.00
Minneapolis, Minn., Daily People League	3.50
28th A. D., New York	6.00
Section New Haven, Conn	3.00
Los Angeles, Cal., Daily People League	10.00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.50
F. H. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
John Holler, New York, per C. B.	5.00
11th and 13th A. D., New York	2.00
Scand. Section, New York	5.00
Section St. Paul, Minn	10.00
Winona, Minn., Daily People League	12.00
Section Roanoke, Va	4.00
"Stamford," Conn	1.00
A. Francis, New York	10.00
California members at large	12.00
Section Onondaga Co. (Syracuse), N. Y.	6.00
14th A. D. Club Rooms, New York	4.00
Meiko Meyer, Detroit, Mich	20.00
16th and 18th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.25
Total	$154.00
Previously acknowledged	$4,289.90
Grand total	$4,443.90

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer, D. P. Auxiliary League.

CHARLES H. CORREGAN APPEAL FUND.

For this fund have been received up to date, partly on lists and partly as isolated donations, the following amounts:

Adam Marx, New London, Conn.	.50
Collected by Section Hoboken, N. J	1.50
John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J.	.50
Robt. J. Downs, New York	1.00
23d A. D., New York, account list 1413	4.00
32d and 33d A. D., New York, account list 1417	5.50
Thos. O'Shaughnessey, New York.	1.00
Section Watervliet, N. Y.	5.00
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Wm. McVeigh, New York, on list of 11th and 13th A. D.	2.00
John Donohue	1.00
Christ. Bahnsen	.50
Andrew Bahnsen	.50
Joseph Lutkenhaus	.50
Section Rensselaer Co. (Troy), N. Y.	10.00
Joseph Duffy, Watervliet, N. Y.	1.00
Fred Lechner, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
J. E. Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
30th A. D., New York, list 1416	5.60
28th A. D., New York, list 1415	3.75
15th and 17th A. D., New York, list 1407	1.50
18th A. D., New York, account list 1409	2.75
Section Baltimore, Md.	1.50
Section Erie Co. (Buffalo), N. Y.	10.00
Total	$63.60

Henry Kuhn, Treasurer of Appeal Fund.

YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Open air meetings of the Socialist Labor Party will be held in Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y., on the dates mentioned, at 8 p. m.

Saturday, Sept. 26—Speaker: Patrick Walsh, of New York.

Saturday, Oct. 3.—Speaker: Robert Downs, of New York.

SECTION RICHMOND, ATTENTION!

The campaign committee of Section Richmond County, S. L. P., will meet at 13 Lincoln place, Barrett Park, West Brighton, S. I., Friday night, September 25th, at 8 o'clock, to outline our campaign work.

All members are requested to be present. J. H. Wilton, Organizer.

NO VICE-PRESIDENT.

Bernstein at Socialist Congress Refuses to Vote.

Dresden, Sept. 17.—At yesterday's session of the Socialist Congress a general resolution was adopted condemning the efforts of the revisionists to obscure the fundamental antagonism of the Social Democracy to the bourgeoise.

It was also decided to leave unaltered the position of the party in regard to the proposition that a Social Democrat should be elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the Reichstag; in other words, to decline to allow members of the party to extend courtesies toward the Emperor and the authorities generally that were not laid down in the standing orders of the Reichstag.

After condemning weltpolitik, militarism and the naval and colonial policies, the resolution concluded with a general declaration in regard to the rights of man.

Herr Vollmar voted with the minority, as did Herr Auer, who is a member of the executive committee of the party. Herr Bernstein, one of the revisionists, did not vote, whereupon he was greeted with derisive laughter.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The circulars advertising the prepaid subscription blanks were sent out only a little over a week ago, but quite a few orders have already come in.

The comrades of Section Detroit, Mich., showed by their prompt action, that they recognized the practical worth of this plan. At their business meeting they voted to buy ten blocks of blanks and their order for the same was received accompanied by $50 cash.

Comrade Friesema, their literary agent, writes: "It appears to me the method adopted of selling prepaid sub. blanks is the best to get some real active service out of the membership in general."

Sections Troy, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., took two blocks each and East St. Louis, Ill., Lead, S. D.; Hartford, Conn.; Woburn, Mass.; Everett, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Newport News, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Denver, Colo., one block each. The Thirty-fifth A. D. of New York, and Max Heyman, of Brooklyn, also took one block each, making a total of twenty-nine blocks sold thus far.

One Section writes that it has no money in the treasury and perhaps there are others in a similar fix, but this should not prevent the members from raising $5 by each contributing a little, and when they sell their blanks they will get their money back. Every member can become useful to the Party by getting subscribers and every member will get subscribers if he has a little money invested in these blanks.

Before another week has passed by every Section should send in its order for a supply of prepaid blanks and also the leaflet "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," which is intended to assist the canvasser in getting subscribers.

The Minneapolis comrades continue to be heard from regularly every week with a larger list of subs. than most other Sections of its size. This week their agent, C. A. Johnson, sends in eight Weeklies and one Monthly.

Comrade Dillon, of Marion, Ind., is keeping right at it and has succeeded in getting seven more readers for The Weekly People.

A large number of bundle orders for The Monthly People expire this month and we request that those who desire to renew, do so at once as by renewing promptly you will save us considerable work at this end.

The following is from Paul Noffke, of Holyoke, Mass.:

"Enclosed find check for sixty subscribers for The Monthly People. I have worked hard for the subscribers I got. Everybody is satisfied with the Monthly paper. Last January when I was in the contest for a Typewriting Scholarship. I picked up 447 subscribers for The Monthly People. I won it, and wasn't able to take the course, as the expense for train and boarding was too much. So my papa bought me a course in stenography, instead of the typewriting. My idea was to sell the course in typewriting. I should think any member of the Socialist Labor Party could buy the course for $15, and wish you would call attention to this. If any one wants to buy the course in typewriting, it will help my papa very much to make up for buying the course in stenography. I will try in the future time to pick up subscribers for The Weekly People.

"I am very sorry that there isn't any more boys in other parts of the country that would help the Party Press in getting subscribers for The Monthly People. I have pretty near 600 subscribers and have almost reached the mark of Adam Marx."

Any one desiring to purchase a course in typewriting will please take notice.

Five or more subscribers were secured this week by the following comrades: R. Berdan, Paterson, N. J., 6 Weeklies, 5 Monthlies; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 5 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., 5 Weeklies; Comrade Beck, Whatcom, Wash., 5 Weeklies; H. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y., 4 Weeklies, 7 Monthlies; John Walsh, New York, 5 Weeklies; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 6 Weeklies; Geo. E. Coffin, Lisbon, N. Y., 3 Weeklies, 4 Monthlies; G. A. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind., 4 Weeklies, 1 Monthly; G. L. Bryce, London, Ont., 9 Monthlies; F. Herz, Washington, D. C., 3 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; Chas. G. Larson, Altoona, Pa., 3 Weeklies, 2 Monthlies; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 Weekly, 10 Monthlies; C. Wolff, Corning, N. Y., 2 Weeklies, 5 Monthlies; C. Pollard, San Antonio, Tex., 1 Weekly, 5 Monthlies. Total, 199 Weeklies, 162 Monthlies.

James T. Gamey, of Fleming, N. W. T., Canada, renews his subscription to The Weekly People, and writes: "I appreciate the clear cut and sound arguments of your paper bearing on the class struggle; also your exposition of the fakirs, whether of capitalists, labor leaders, or of the "Socialist" Party. If such ammunition could be collected in some concise way for speakers, or those who undertake to defend the cause, it would be a power in our hands in time of political warfare."

J. A. Stromqvist, of San Francisco, writes that the issue of The Weekly People containing the article on the Boot and Shoe Workers, which he distributed in the factories there, was eagerly sought for. Comrades in other cities should send in their orders for bundles of issues that contain trade articles and distribute them as was done in this case. It is a good way to introduce our paper and the sample copies can be followed up and subscription gotten.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The September Labor Library, "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," is being mailed. It is especially adapted for securing subscriptions to the party press; and every section should have a supply.

Section Monroe County (Rochester) ordered 10,000 leaflets last month. The section, though small, is active and a firm believer in spreading literature. With no local speakers, but with a systematic agitation by means of literature, it has kept its vote increasing and materially aided in "pulling down No. 19," the kangaroo scab-agent, Sieverman.

Dublin, Ireland, ordered $10 worth of pamphlets last week. How many sections can say that they have done as well?

A special campaign leaflet for New York has been brought out by the Labor News, and an edition of 50,000 is ready for distribution.

Less than a tenth of the cost of publication has been received for the German translation of "What Means This Strike?" The publication must be postponed, unless more urgent and effective demand is made in the form of cash orders. The Labor News will need all its available means between now and election to supply literature, for which there is a large demand.

The Jewish comrades have taken steps to have a Yiddish leaflet out for campaign distribution. They furnish the translation and order and pay for enough to insure publication.

Subscribers for the Labor Library should not fail to renew their subscriptions. For 10 cents a year this monthly publication will be mailed to them, and they are thus kept in touch with the publications of the party literary agency.

ROUSING MEETING

Of Party Members to Launch Plan to Advance Party Press.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting of party members was held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 East Fourth street, yesterday afternoon. It was called by the National Executive Committee for the purpose of increasing interest in the party press, and to launch the new prepaid subscription plan. Julius Hammer was chairman and Edward C. Schmidt secretary.

Henry Kuhn, national secretary, took the floor after the election of the above officers. He urged the necessity of doing more energetic work than has been done in the past, and stated that the work of advancing the party press must not be left to a few enthusiasts, but must be taken up by the entire membership. He urged the adoption of the prepaid subscription plan, as it furnishes a means to set each member to work and thus bring out the full propagandistic force of the entire party.

Jacob Fishman, of Yonkers, N. Y., then took the floor and stated that the members of his branch had taken a block of prepaid subscriptions, and would take more.

Fishman was followed by De Leon. He showed how it was impossible for the party press to depend upon any other source for its advancement than the party membership, unless we compromise our principles. This would not be done. We must use The Weekly People as a propaganda force amongst the workingmen in the factories, mines and mills. De Leon closed with an appeal for all to put their shoulders to the wheel and push our party press.

Henry Kuhn then explained in detail the plan for spreading The Weekly People and working up circulation for the Daily also. He also read to the meeting a letter just received from Section Boston with an order for five blocks of prepaid subscription blanks; also letters from John Hossack and Alfred C. Kihn, containing contributions to The Daily People and urging energetic work in behalf of the party press.

The business of the meeting, that of selling blocks of prepaid subscriptions, was then taken up. A large number of these blocks were sold to both individuals and organizations, and the total receipts, inclusive of some donations, amounted to $357.10.

An animated discussion, in which a large number of the members took part, then took place. This discussion brought out several suggestions to accomplish effective work, and lasted close up to 6 o'clock, when the hall had to be vacated.

This is the way New York and vicinity has taken a hold of the plan. Let the rest of the sections throughout the country follow suit, and good results to our press and propaganda are bound to ensue.

MASSACHUSETTS PRIZE CONTEST.

To the Sections of Massachusets, Comrades.—The State Executive Committee has offered three prizes to the sections sending in the most subscribers to The Weekly People between now and Jan. 1, 1904. The first prize is $75; the second, $50, and the third, $25. No section shall be entitled to a prize that does not send in at least 100 subscribers. Sections Boston and Lynn are handicapped 30 per cent., that is these two sections, to win a prize, must send in 30 per cent. more than any of the other sections. The subscribers shall be reckoned on a six-month basis, a year's subscription to count as two.

Comrades! We want Massachusetts to set a pace that the other States shall have to hustle to keep up with. There is nothing to prevent any section in the State from winning the first prize, and the State Executive Committee expects every section in the State to do its best to win. Each section should elect a committee to take charge of the contest in their locality and see to it that every member of the section is made to get out and hustle for subscribers.

The undersigned has been elected a committee to have charge of the contest. Send a list of all subscribers, with the addresses and length of subscriptions to him. John F. Coyle,
122 Essex street, Lynn, Mass.
Sept. 11.

The Daily People

is the first and only daily Socialist newspaper in the English-speaking world.. It is a distinctively working class paper, hated by every labor fakir and every capitalist, who traffics on and exploits labor.. It is a distinctively working class paper, admired and supported by thousands of workers, to whom it has become a daily necessity and source of inspiration and encouragement.

The Daily People

should be read by every workman desirous of keeping posted on current events as viewed from a Socialist standpoint. It publishes news important to the working class with editorial reviews thereof and comments thereon. Its Sunday issue is noted for its many sound Socialist and scientific articles, upon a great variety of topics.

TERMS FOR DAILY PEOPLE

One year	$3 50
Six months	2 00
Three months	1 00
Single Copy	01

Sunday, 2 cents a copy; $1 a year.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

The Daily People

2, 4, 6 New ReadeSt., New York

THE

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Is the foremost exponent of class-conscious Socialism in the United States. It is the uncompromising foe of every movement, individual, and institution opposed to the emancipation of the working class via Socialism. It is read in every quarter of the globe and its influence is worldwide.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

Publishes documents of importance to the working class not to be had in other papers. Its pages are replete with information showing the worker his actual political and economic condition, and the remedy therefor. Its trade articles are especially useful in this respect.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

trade articles appeal to all the workers interested. In its issue of October 3, the trade article entitled "Drug Adulteration and Substitution" will appear. It will be followed by the Upholsterers, Barbers, Woodworkers, and others.

THE WEEKLY PEOPLE

2-6 NEW READE ST.

THE
MONTHLY PEOPLE
FOR SEPTEMBER

should be extensively read and circulated. It is now out.

The Psychological Theory of Panics.
Nobly Waging the Class Struggle.
The Boot and Shoe Worker.
The Small Stores.
The Growth of Corporations.

and numerous other articles and paragraphs compose its contents. All good for beginners.

If you want a bundle of the Monthly People for propaganda work send in your order now, so you will be sure of getting it filled.

Rush The Monthly

It is sure to bear fruit by creating a desire for the Weekly and Daily People and the publications of the Labor News Company.

THE MONTHLY PEOPLE

2-6 NEW READE STREET, NEW YORK

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevolent Society meets every first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

PLATFORM SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and all of the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.